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THE RUPENIDES  
HETHUMIDES AND LUSIGNANS  
THE STRUCTURE OF THE ARMENO-CILICIAN DYNASTIES

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TO MY DAUGHTER  
ROMEDIA

who yet should not feel obliged  
to study this rather barren record

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the pages of this book an attempt has been made to establish the genealogy of the dynasties of Armeno-Cilicia during the xiiith, xiiith and xvith centuries. Such work, because of its inherent limitations can never be complete, but it is felt that the material presented justifies publication.

My first and greatest debt of thanks is to the Gulbenkian Foundation, especially to Mr. Robert Gulbenkian, who decided to undertake the publication of this book, which otherwise would not have had the possibility to appear.

I then want to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to Mr. André Pigné, masterprinter, and Messrs. Gérard Bouteloup and Marcel Vignolle, typographers, who with rare skill and patience and an in our times almost inexistent love of their handicraft, undertook the printing of the text and tables, a work which presented difficulties hardly to be evaluated by the outsider.

I am furthermore grateful to all those who during the last years were eager in helping to find the means and ways of making the publication of my text possible, namely Maître Paul Adam, Président de l'Académie Internationale d'Héraldique, Miss Ronni Townson, and my friends Prince Georg Hohenberg, George Mikes, Georges Lecoq and Victor Stankovich.

For the translation I have to express my thanks to Miss Bianca Musso, Unesco; for the preparation of the text and the tables to Baroness Natasha de Schubert and to Mrs. Agnes de Doby.

My thanks for the design of the coats of arms go to Baron Hervé Pinoteau.

But most of all I am indebted to Mr. H. Berberian, who in the kindest possible way helped me with the Armenian documentation, gave invaluable advice, and let me share in his profound knowledge of the history of Minor Asia.

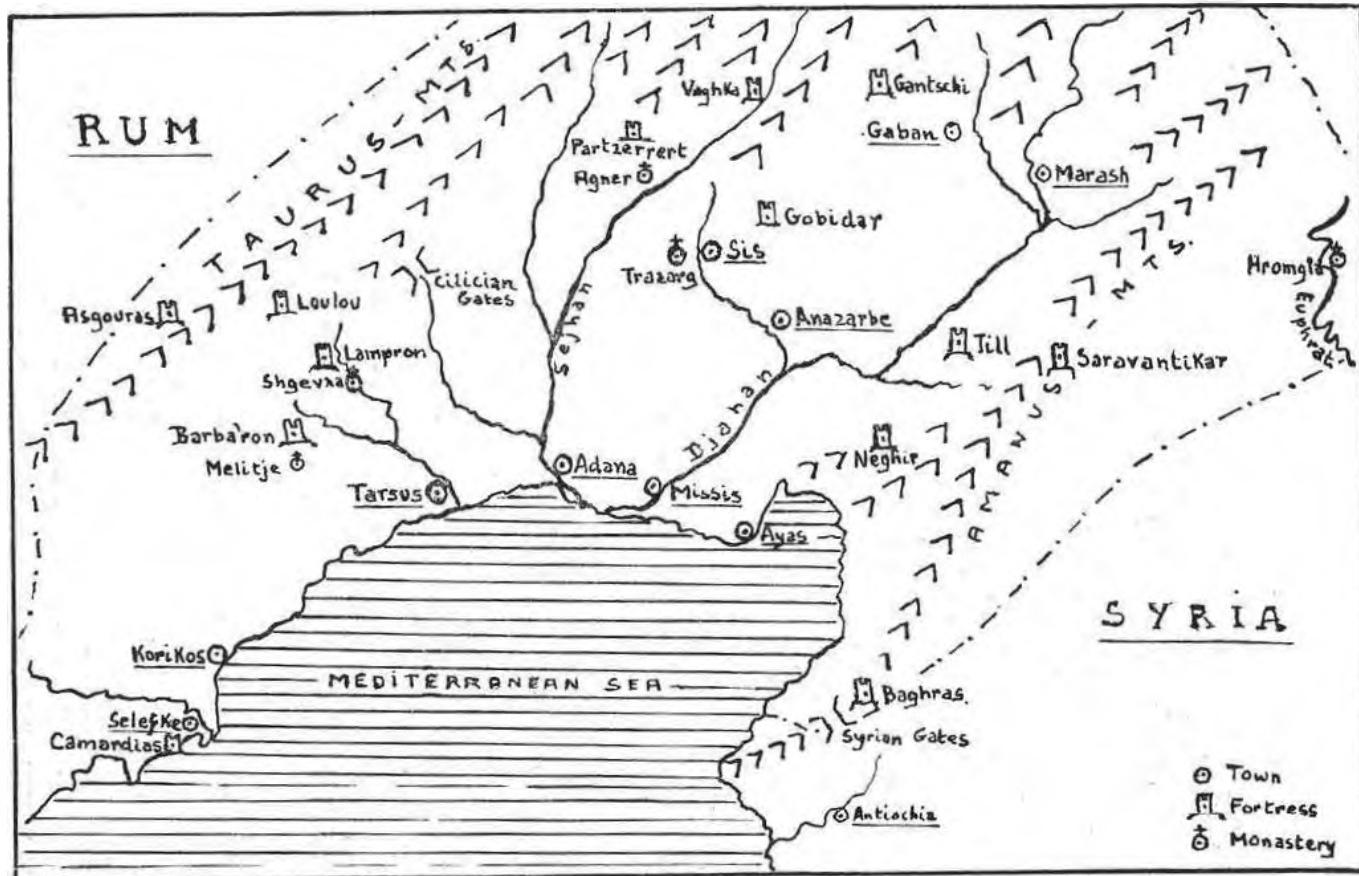
For useful suggestions, I also wish to thank my friends, the eminent genealogists Count Alfred Kageneck and Szabolcs de Vajay.

My thanks are also due to the different libraries, which offered me all the facilities for my studies and especially to the Bibliothèque de l'Institut Français d'Etudes Byzantines, where the Reverand Fathers Venance Grumel and Lucien Stiernon untiringly helped me in my research work.

Count and Countess Curt Blücher von Wahlstatt should also find here the expression of my warmest thanks; without their assistance it would have been very difficult indeed to undertake this study stretching over a five year period.

Finally I am remembering with deepest gratitude my old teacher, Professor Dr. Max Allenspach, Zurich, who I hope will find in these pages traces of the interest, criticism and objectivity he taught me.

It is common knowledge that in a genealogical study - containing thousands of names and dates - misprints, mistakes, misreadings and sometimes contradictions according to the sources and calendars used, are inevitable. I am therefore only too grateful to all scholars who will correct errors and omissions by addressing their observations to me or to: La Rédaction de la Revue des Etudes Arménienes, Nouvelle Série, Paris.



MAP OF ARMENO-CILICIA

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# HISTORICAL SURVEY

Century	XII		XIII	XIV
Period	Latino - Byzantine		Latino - Seldjuk - Mongol	Latino - Mameluke
Temporary Overlords	Byzance		Rum - Ilkhans	Sultans of Egypt
Political Constellation	<p>A circular diagram representing the political constellation of the 12th century. At the center is 'ARmeno-CILICIA'. Surrounding it are three groups of people: 'RUM' at the top, 'LATINS' at the bottom, and 'BYZANTINES' on the left and right sides. Arrows indicate interactions between these groups.</p>	<p>A circular diagram representing the political constellation of the 13th century. At the center is 'ARmeno-CILICIA'. Surrounding it are three groups: 'BYZANTINES' at the top, 'ILKHANS' on the right, and 'RUM' on the left. Arrows show the relationships between these entities.</p>	<p>A circular diagram representing the political constellation of the 14th century. At the center is 'ARmeno-CILICIA'. Surrounding it are four groups: 'BYZANTINES' at the top, 'ILKHANS' on the right, 'MAMELUKES' on the bottom, and 'ARMENIANS' on the left. Arrows indicate the complex relationships between these powers.</p>	
Armenian	Western Cilicia	Eastern Cilicia	Rupenides 1200-1226 Hethumides 1226-1300	Hethumides 1300-1342 1344-1362 1364-1374
Dynasties	Hethumides	Rupenides		Lusignans 1342-1344 1363-1364 1375
Titles	"Sebastos"	Lord of the Mountains	King of Armenia	King of all Armenians
			King of all Armenia	

Armeno-Cilician history can be confined within two dates: 1070, appearance of an administration exercised by Armenians and more or less independent from Byzance; 1375, occupation of the capital of Sis by the Mamelukes of Egypt.

During the xith century Cilicia still belonged "de jure" to the Byzantine Empire, but achieved at several times at least in some parts a "de facto" independence (1100-1135; 1145-1158 and after 1182/83).

With the coronation of Leo I on the day of Epiphanie in 1199, Armeno-Cilicia became a fief of the Holy Roman Empire; later of the Pope. Hethum I however had to recognize the suzerainty of the Sultans of Rum. After the Mongol conquest of Asia Minor, Cilicia was a tributary state of the Ilkhans.

Armeno-Cilicia enjoyed a real independence, "de jure" and "de facto", only after the decline of the Mongol supremacy (ca. 1315); but this independence was soon made illusory by the continuous diminution of its territory, which in the last years consisted only of the capital Sis itself; the other unconquered town, Korikos, having already in 1361 accepted the suzerainty of Peter I of Cyprus.

# THE STRUCTURE OF THE ARMENO-CILICIAN DYNASTIES

## PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS

A bibliography of the history of the Crusades—which had always been lacking—was published recently (1). Out of the 5362 titles, only 30 or so concern the history of Armenian Cilicia, stretching over a period of about 300 years. So far, no attention had been given to its dynasties, and no mention is made of the Rupenides and Hethumides either in Meyer's bibliography or in Salmasian's latest Armenian bibliography (2). There is no reliable history of Armenian Cilicia which can compare with George Hill's History of Cyprus (3), Jean Richard's Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem (4), or Claude Cohen's Northern Syria (5), and whoever seeks information about the history of Armenian Cilicia can only revert to the few brief chapters or paragraphs contained in the more important works about the Crusades, by Röhricht (6), Grousset (7) and Runciman (8), or to the article in the Cambridge Mediaeval History (9); the writers of Armenian history neglect Cilicia (10); other information is to be found in the explanatory notes added to compilations. Some works deal with specialized subjects: religious history (11), legislation (12), the commercial relations of Cilicia (13), numismatics of Armenian Kings (14). In spite of its significance—and Grousset has stressed the part it played in occidental-Mongolian relations—the history of Armenian Cilicia is still unknown (some pamphlets were published about the Lusignans, but of no historical value). It is not surprising therefore that the genealogy of its dynasties, so closely linked to the history of the country should also have remained obscure. A genealogical study establishing the filiations, successions and chronologies (15) of the Rupenides and Hethumides, a study defining their place and role in the XII<sup>th</sup>, XIII<sup>th</sup> and XIV<sup>th</sup> centuries, is thus to be considered as a preliminary work not to be dispensed with in a history of Armenian Cilicia. It will, besides, usefully add to the more general works about the Crusades.

The Armenian dynasties are entirely overlooked in the important collections of genealogical tables. Among the historians of the Crusades, only Grousset and Runciman (op. ct.) add in the annex to their works two (identical) tables of the Rupenides and Hethumides, both inexact and rudimentary, and copied out of a genealogy published in Du Cange's "Familles d'Outre-mer" (16) and in the "Recueil des Historiens des Croisades (17)". These tables, by E. Dulaurier (18), are chiefly based on the "Lignages d'Outre-mer" (L.O.M. in the text), published in the same collection (19). The "Lineages", set up in 1310/1320, are—it should be emphasized—a mere compilation, a genealogical essay and *not* a source. They are based as much on oral tradition and chronicles as on the "Assizes" of Jerusalem. Du Cange and his publishers of the last century introduced modifications and additions on the basis of new documents and from the source. Dulaurier, for his part, completed the Armenian tables by adding the information he had derived from Armenian chronicles (published in the Collection of Historians of the Crusades), but he did not exercise sound critical judgement.

(1) Bibliography see page 42.

Since 1870, the publication of the sources and documents relating to the history of the Crusades increasingly revealed the mistakes and gaps existing in the famous "Lineages" (and in the works derived therefrom). The "Lineages" for the major part of the XIIth and XIIIth centuries appear as in constant contradiction with the documents and genealogical chronology; for the XIVth century they are often incomplete. Eminent historians have attempted to retrace different genealogies of the Families Overseas (20), their efforts have appeared here and there in specialized reviews. But the work was not carried out systematically and nothing so far has been published about the two more important families: the Ibelins (21) and the Lords of Cilician Armenia.

### SOURCES OF THE PRESENT WORK

This publication is intended to fill one of these two gaps and we have followed from the start the advice and warning given by Professor La Monte against the temptation for any historian "to twist the facts in order to meet the statements of the Lineages" (22). So, in this study, the genealogy of the Rupenides and Hethumides has been strictly established on the basis of documental proof. We have used the statements of the Lineages only when they appeared to follow the chronology and facts.

For the last 100 years, documents and sources have been published in sufficient quantity to allow the work to be undertaken. The sources are indicated in the "Notes and Annotations of the Tables". They are divided into five groups :

- Documents:* (a) publication of regesta (papal regesta, of the Kingdom of Jerusalem);  
(b) publication of Cartularies (Orders of Chivalry, Convents of the Holy Land, Municipal archives);  
(c) publication of colophons (catalogues of Armenian manuscripts in public and private librairies, descriptions of individual manuscripts, collections of colophons);

*Chronicles:* (with the usual critic): Armenian, Greek, Occidental, Oriental chronicles, published either in the larger series (Collection RHC, Monumenta Germaniae Scriptores, Documents inédits sur l'histoire de France or individually);

*Colophons:* Catalogues of Armenian manuscripts in the Librairies of Vatican, Venice, Bodleyan, Erzeroum, Tâbris, British Museum, Vienna, Tübingen, Tiflis, Munich, Berlin, Etchmiadzin, Paris, Pierpont Morgan, Dublin (Chester Beatty);

*Other sources:* Inscriptions found in Cilicia and Cyprus (castles, churches, fortresses, tombstones);

*Contemporary historial studies and works:* see Meyer's and Salmasian's bibliographies and the Encyclopaedia of the Islam.

Special reference should here be made to the two publications of Father Alishan: "Sissouan" and "Leo the Magnificent" (23) which give evidence of his untiring labour. Unfortunately, the poor scientific lay-out, the lack of source indication, detract from their value; they represent none the less an important and indispensable compilation of isolated facts and details. The truth of the considerable information supplied by Father Alishan was confirmed in every instance when the sources were published at a later date (Chronicle known as "The Royal Historian", "Manuscripts of the Vatican"). They are therefore to be accepted with confidence.

Other modern works, such as Iorga's History of Little Armenia or some books about Leo V, the last Armenian King, are in the nature of occasional publications periodically issued and with no historical value.

With sufficient material at hand to scrutinize contents, compare information and draw genealogical conclusions, there was no reason to postpone further a publication which will throw a light on the rôle, relations and position of the Armenian dynasties.

#### OUTLINE AND PREMISE

The genealogical tables in this work are divided into two parts; the first contains the Armenian tables, those of the Rupenides and of the Hethumides, to which an additional table is annexed giving a genealogical extract of the Savèn-Pahlavouni family, very closely related to the Cilician dynasties. (The office of the Catholicos was hereditary in this branch, and so the genealogical tree is of double historical importance) (24).

The tables of the dynasties comprise the following members :

Family	Title and territory	Century	Members			Marriages known
			male	female	Total	
Rupenides	Lords of the Mountains (Eastern Cilicia)	XII	19	13	32	27
Hethumides (I)	Lords of Lampron and Barba'ron (Western Cilicia)	XII XIII	47	22	69	25
Hethumides (II)	Kings of Armenia	XIII XIV	59	26	85	33
Lusignans	Kings of Armenia	XIV	13	2	15	7

Moreover, the "Annotations" of the tables contain a list of persons who in every likelihood belonged to the Armenian dynasties (page 78); un-

fortunately their exact filiation is not known. They can be divided as follows:

XIIth century	4
XIIIth century	6
XIVth century	19

Every individual appearing in those tables has been given a serial number, which refers to the "Annotations and Sources" as well as to the secondary tables in which Rupenides and Hethumides bear always their respective serial number of tables I to III.

In the second part, the tables concern the dynasties of the XIIth, XIIIth and XIVth centuries who entered into genealogical relation with the Rupenides and Hethumides. They show the relationship, either direct or by marriage, between these families, their common descendants and the influence of the Armenian blood. The main tables are those of the Latin and Byzantine families:

Kings of Jerusalem  
Princes of Antiochia  
Kings of Cyprus (and Brunswick of Cyprus)  
Ibelin  
Embriaco (branch of the Lords of Gibelet)  
Brienne (Near-East)  
Comnenos (only the members who concern Cilician history).

Two of the tables attempt to give a broad outline of the Sultans of Rum and of the Ilkhans (with as an annex the Nestorian House of Kherait); rudimentary tables, is it true, pending the publication by specialized historians of the complete genealogies of the Arab and Mongol dynasties, no longer confined to the masculine lines (25).

For the tables of the second part, it was not possible, of course, to give all proofs and sources; and this must be left to specialized publications. Each table, however, mentions prior publications; and all additions, changes and corrections were made with documental evidence. I am convinced, therefore, that even without source indication, these tables will be useful in supplying more up to date information.

Two other tables of affinities place the Armenian dynasties within the frame of the other reigning families of their century: end of the XIIth century for the Rupenides and XIVth century for the Hethumides (26).

These Relationship-Tables ( $R_1$  and  $R_2$ ) give besides the genealogical connections of the Armeno-Cilician dynasties a picture of the "cosmopolitan universality" of the most important ruling families of the Mediterranean and the Near-East in the later Middle-Ages.

The following remarks should be made for the benefit of the non-informed reader:

*Chronology:* In the East, generations are generally shorter than in the West where genealogy allows 30 years per generation (3 generations per century). In the Near-East, the average should be reduced to 20 to 25 years per generation (i.e. 4 or 5 generations per century). (In extreme cases such as, for instance, the Princes of Antiochia, we even count 6 generations in the course of a century). On the other hand, vitality is far more lasting in the Near-East.

A man may be found to have had children at the age of 15 and others when nearing 70; sometimes this may cause unexpected shiftings in the genealogy.

*Marriages:* In the XIIth century, marriages among children (and even very young children) were frequent. In the XIIIth century, the Council of Sis set the minimum age at 12 for girls and at 14 for boys (majority was reached at 12 by girls and at 15 by boys). But again in the XIVth century we find marriages between young consorts who have not reached the age set by the Council of Sis. Let us mention, as an example, the case of Rupenide Princess Alix (29). Married at 7 to the Prince of Sassoun, she married again at the age of 13 Prince Raymond of Antiochia. At 16, she was already the mother of Prince Raymond-Rupen, who at the age of 12 was married to a Princess from Cyprus who had been abducted from her first husband.

Alix's cousin, Queen Zabel (32) married for the first time when she was 11 (and the marriage was consummated); when 14 she was remarried to Hethum I, her junior by 3 years.

It is the same with the Hethumides. King Leo III (177) marries at the age of 12 his cousin who is only 8; King Leo IV (184) is hardly 13 when he marries Alix of Korikos. The difference of age between the consorts sometimes creates surprising relationships, for instance, Leo I (27) at the age of 60 married Sybil of Cyprus who was only 12, she thus became the mother-in-law of the 63 year old King of Jerusalem, John of Brienne, after having been before his sister-in-law. After two years of wedlock, Sybil gave birth to a daughter.

Again with the Hethumides, let us mention Princess Euphemia of Neghir (167) who at 14 married Prince Boemond of Lusignan-Armenia who was then well over 50.

Although divorce is allowed, only 2 cases are to be noted: the divorce of Hethum III of Lampron (52) from his Rupenide wife (21) (a marriage between children), and that of Leo I from his first wife Sybil.

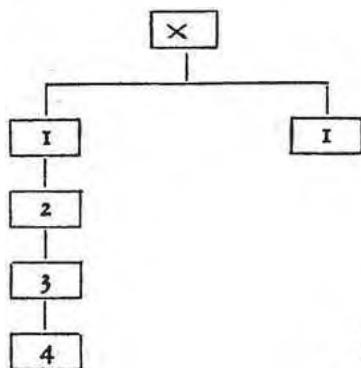
With the exception of the above mentioned Princess Alix (29), Rupenides and Hethumides do not marry more than twice (Byzantine custom). Polygamy, despite the neighbouring influence, does not seem to have been openly practised. Only in the case of Connetable Sempad (103) two wives are recorded at the same time, but one of them, the Mongolian Princess, seems to have been assigned to him. Djoffry of Saravantikar (70) is supposed to have had several wives in a kind of harem.

The "Assizes" excluded illegitimate children from the succession and the King was not allowed to live with a courtisan outside the ties of marriage: "as he ranked with the Patriarch and was in his capacity of legislator (giver of laws) comparable to God." (Sempad: Codex op.cit.). However, several illegitimate children have been recorded.

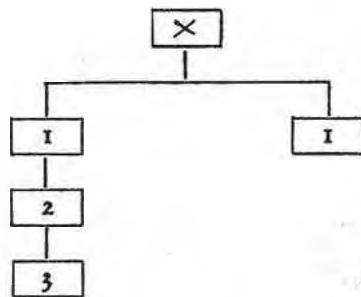
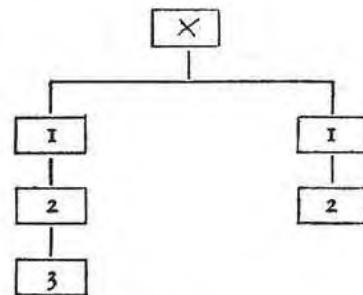
Only one widow seems to have remarried with a relative, and this is the case of Joan of Anjou-Tarente (160 ter), the widow of King Oshin who (to the great scandal and disapproval of the country) married Oshin of Korikos, who since long had been rumoured her lover and who was even suspected of the murder of King Oshin. Dispensation was reluctantly granted. It would seem therefore that spiritual relationship was a greater obstacle to marriage than blood relationship.

*Marriage dispensations:* The attached small tables explain the degrees of relationship according to Armenian and Canonic rites.

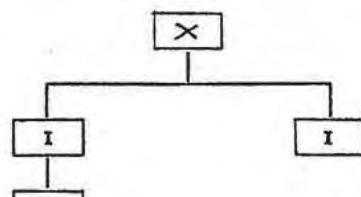
### ARMENIAN RITE



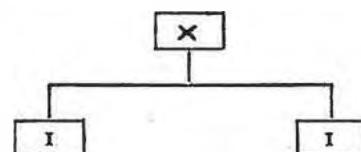
5th degree relationship : Permitted



4th degree relationship : Dispensation required

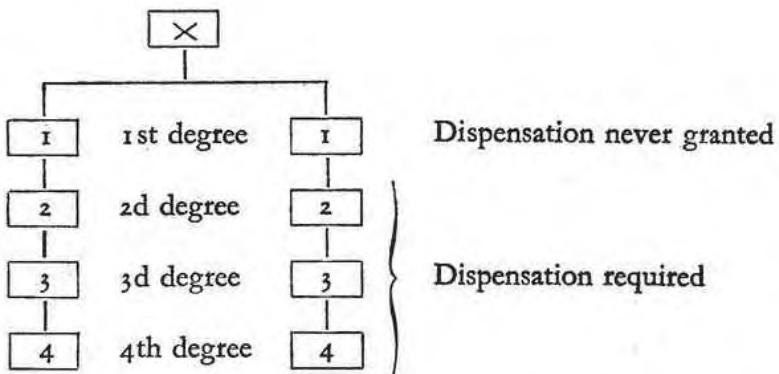


3d degree relationship : Prohibited and dispensation never granted

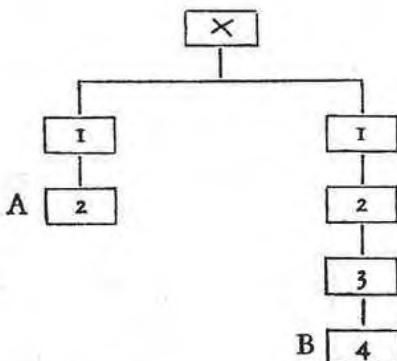


2d degree relationship : Prohibited and absolution refused.

## CANONIC RITE



The nearest descendant of a common ancestor defines the degree of relationship.  
In the followin picture A and B are related at the second degree.

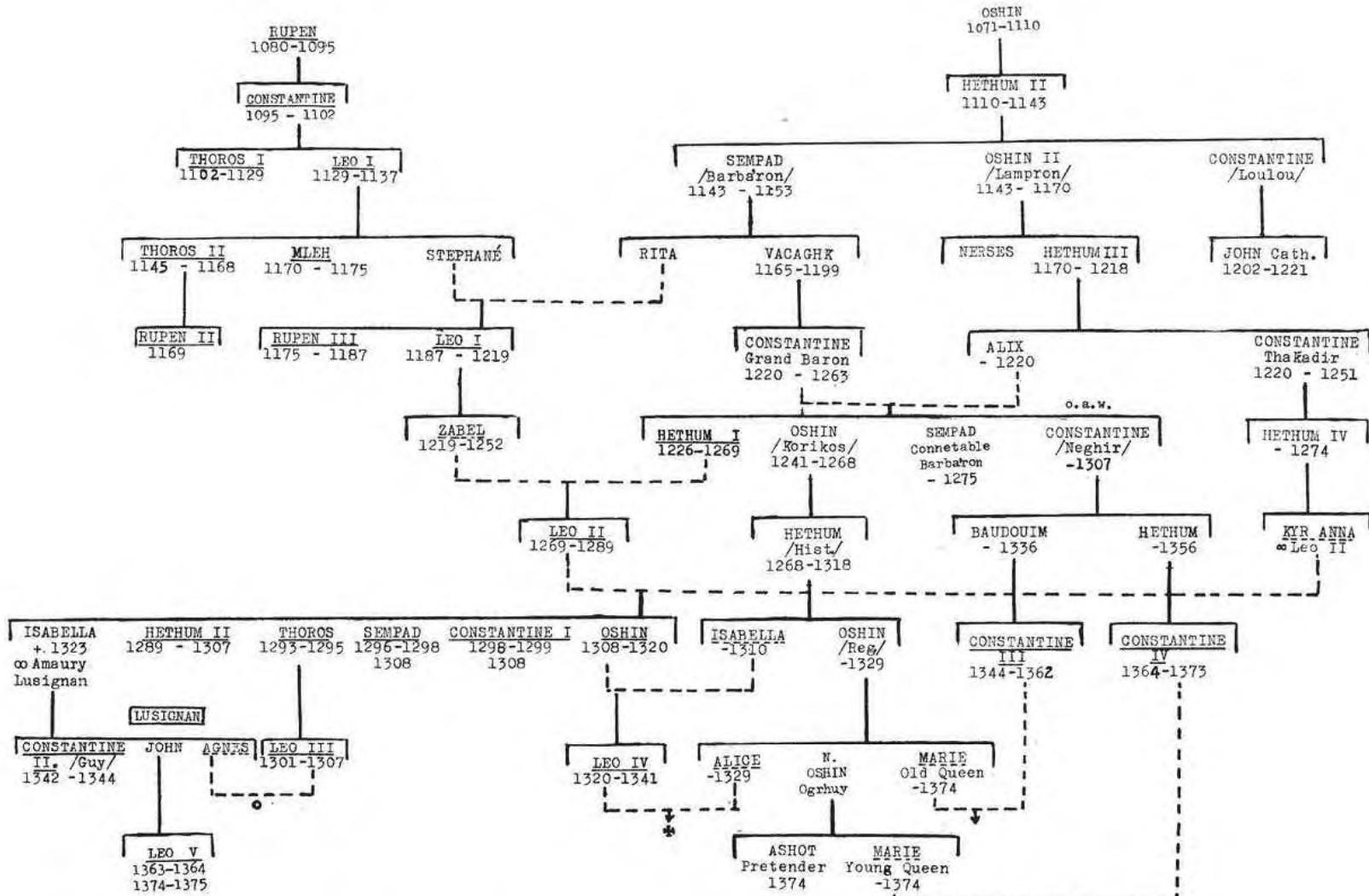


The Armenian church, very strict at the beginning, became more tolerant. Already in the XIIIth century, marriage is allowed between relatives of the 5th degree, and dispensation is granted to those of the 4th and 3rd degree. The Roman church, also, was compelled to allow marriages at the 2nd degree (Canonic rite) and the Pope himself, on the 21 August 1321, granted a general marriage dispensation to relatives of the 3rd and 4th degrees, owing to the fact that the nobility had been so decimated by war that it became impossible to find a woman who was not also a relative (Jean XXII: with reference to the dispensation granted to Oshin of Korikos and Queen Joan of Anjou: two members "de domo Ossini Regis Armeniae ut cum aliis personibus III<sup>o</sup>" and ten barons "regii et utroque IV<sup>o</sup> consanguinem matrimonium contrahere valeant."

Marriages between near relatives are therefore frequent. The following table shows, as regards royal alliances, the increasing number of such marriages in the course of the XIIIth and XIVth centuries (let us note that the Korikos branch alone supplied 4 Queens of Armenia: Isabella (40), Alix (173), Marie (175), Marie (192).

THE HOUSE of RUPEN

THE HOUSE of HETHUM



To these royal marriages, should be added the following unions contracted by other members of the Hethumide family who were related up to the 4th degree:

Djoffry de Saravantikar (70)	Kyr Anna de Lampron (73)
Hethum V de Lampron (92)	Euphemie de Sidon (124g)
Zabel of Saravantikar (94)	Thoros Ibelin (125b)
Oshin de Korikos (101)	N. de Lampron (75)
Hethum de Korikos (117)	Isabelle Ibelin (125a)
Baudouin de Neghir (136)	Marie de Barba'ron (147)
Oshin de Korikos (143)	Marguerite Ibelin (86a)
Euphemie de Neghir (167)	Boëmond Lusignan (183)

Dispensation was also granted for relationship at the 4th degree for the three marriages between the children of Hugh III of Cyprus and:

- King Thoros (150)
- Constantine of Neghir (113)
- Isabella of Armenia (154)

and thus we have about 25 marriages between near relatives in the course of 150 years.

#### VITALITY AND DEGENERATION

The influence of such marriages on the number of descendants can be deduced from the following table:

	<i>Number of marriages</i>	<i>Average number of children</i>	<i>Twins</i>	<i>Illegitimate offspring</i>
Rupenides	12	2 +	—	5
Hethumides I (Lampron)	20	3,5	—	—
Hethumides II (Royal branch) XIIith century	13	5	3*	2
Hethumides II (Royal branch) XIVth century	17	1	—	—
Lusignans	5	1,5	—	6

\*The twins: Sempad (151) and Zabel (154), Rita (157) and Stephanie (155), Oshin (160) and Alinak (161) were all children of King Leo II and Kyr Anna of Lampron.

This table is however questionable as far as the Rupenides and Hethumides of the XIIth century are concerned. If the number of children is documentally supported for the XIIIth and XIVth centuries, it is not so as regards the XIIth century. It is true that a good number of sons and daughters who did not play an important part are not known to us. At best we know, for instance, that Oshin of Lampron (38) had other brothers. If we wish to have a fair idea of the family's vitality during the XIIth century, we had best consider those couples whose total number of children is known: Leo I (6) had 7 children, Oshin of Lampron (38) had 8, Hethum III of Lampron (52) also had 8. We may then state, without being greatly mistaken, that the decline in fertility during the XIVth century is partly due to the increasing number of marriages between near relatives.

This decline in vitality can also be noted if we consider the length of life of the members of both families. A glance at the three tables is enough to see that longevity decreases from one century to another. It is difficult to give exact figures, for at least  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the males of the families concerned (i. e. about 150) did not meet a natural death: 20 are murdered, 12 are killed in battle, 10 others die accidentally (an earthquake, the quick of a horse, etc.); one cannot surmise how long they would have lived in normal circumstances. But, if we consider only those who died naturally, we find that in the XIIth century, Rupen (1) lived till over 70, so did Leo (6). King Leo I died at 69, whilst his mother Rita almost reached 90. Among the Hethumides, Oshin I reaches 70, Constantine of Lampron is 70 when he is executed (!), Djoffry of Saravantikar lives beyond that age, Constantine Moson (58) dies "as old as Mathusala" between the age of 80 and 90, and his children Sempad and Constantine of Neghir go beyond 70. As a contrast, it is exceptional for a member of the more recent generations to live beyond 50. If we consider the date of death of King Leo II's 10 children who lived to be adults, we find that their span of life averages as 30.

#### VIOLENT DEATH

We think that it is here the right place to insert a list of all members of the two ruling families, including their wifes and husbands, who met a violent death.

<i>Family</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Total members</i>	<i>Members killed</i>
RUPENIDES	1070-1218	32	15
HETHUMIDES (Lampron)	1070-1300	69	5
HETHUMIDES (Royal Branch)	1226-1373	85	12
LUSIGNAN	1300-1375	15	7

These lists do not include those members who fell in battle but only those who were murdered, died from ill-treatment or in prison.

### A) RUPENIDES

<i>Name</i>		<i>Position</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>From the hand of</i>	<i>Relationship of murderer</i>	<i>Observations</i>
Constantine	10	Lord of the Mountains	1129	Leo	uncle	
Rupen	17	—	1141	Byzantines	—	Blinded
Stephane	16	—	1165	Byzantines	—	
Rupen II	22	Lord of the Mountains	1170	Mleh	uncle	
Thomas	11a	Regent	1170	Mleh	uncle	
Mleh	14	Lord of the Mountains	1175	Barons and Rupen III	nephew	
N.	21	Wife of Isaac Ducas Comnenos	ca 1188	Isaac Ducas Comnenos	husband	
Hethum of Sassoun	29a	Husband of Alix 29	1193	Leo I	uncle of wife	
Shahinshah of Sassoun	30a	Husband of Philippa 30	1193	Leo I	uncle of wife	
Isabella	27 bis	Queen of Armenia	1207	Leo I	husband	
Isabella	31	Queen of Jerusalem	1220	Jean de Brienne	husband	ill-treatment
Raymond Rupen	29a	Crown-Prince (Crowned 1211)	1222	Constantine Grand Baron	grand-uncle	
Vahran of Korikos	29c	Husband of Alix 29	1222	Constantine Grand Baron	wife's grand-uncle	
Philippe of Antiochia	32a	Prince-Consort Husband of Zabel	125	Constantine Grand Baron	wife's grand-uncle	
Philippe of Monfort	29c	Pretender	1270	Assassins	—	

## B) HETHUMIDES I

<i>Name</i>		<i>Position</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>From the hand of</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Observations</i>
Henri the Sebaste	55	Brother-in-law of the Catholicos John	1207/14	Leo I	nephew	
Constantine of Camardias	55a	His son	1207/14	Leo I	cousin	
Sir Adan	68	Son in law of Hethum III Regent	1221	Assassins (Constantine Grand Baron)	brother- in-law	Executed
Constantine "Thakadir"	63	Lord of Lampron	1250	Hethum I	nephew	Executed
Hethum IV of Lampron	34	His son	1250	Hethum I	cousin	

## C) HETHUMIDES II

Thoros	150	King of Armenia	1298	Sempad and Oshin the Connnetable	brother and uncle	
Hethum II	153	King and Regent of Armenia	1307	Mongols and national faction	brothers	
Leo III	177	King of Armenia	1307	Mongols and national faction	brothers	
Hethum	120	Seneschal	1307	"	—	
Oshin	116	Mareshal, Connnetable murderer of King Thoros	1309	King Oshin	nephew	Executed
Oshin	160	King of Armenia	1320	Oshin of Korikos	cousin and brother- in-law	
Isabelle	154	Princess of Tyr-Lusignan		See next table		
Oshin of Korikos	143	Regent	1329	Leo IV	son-in-law nephew	
Constantine of Korikos	142	Connnetable	1329	Leo IV	nephew	
Alix	173	Queen of Armenia wife of Leo IV	1329	Leo IV	husband	
Leo IV	184	King of Armenia	1342	National faction		
Constantine IV	169	King of Armenia	1373	?		

## D) LUSIGNANS

<i>Name</i>		<i>Position</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>From the hand of</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Observations</i>
Amaury	154a	Regent of Cyprus Prince of Tyr, husband of Isabelle	1310	Followers of King Henri II of Cyprus	brother	
Isabelle	154	Princess of Tyr	1323	Oshin of Korikos Regent	cousin	
Hugue	180	Son of Isabelle	1323	Oshin of Korikos Regent	uncle	
Henri	182	Son of Isabelle	1323	Oshin of Korikos Regent	uncle	
Constantine II (Guy)	179	King of Armenia	1344	National faction (Baron Vasil)		
Boemond	183	His brother	1344	National faction		
Nicole	198	Illegitimate Lusignan	1364	?		

Apart from accident or the above mentionned murders, we have little information as to the cause of death. Leo I suffered, before dying, from deformed hands and feet, probably owing to gout (Sempad); Raymond of Antiochia died in a "sudden frenzy" and Prince Alinak (161) after having drunk a basin of cold milk. We have no precise data to enable us to determine the frequency of hereditary diseases. The physical constitution of the Rupenides and of the first Hethumides seems to have been robust; but psychically, they are less constant and sometimes unbalanced, especially the Hethumides of the XIIIth and XIVth centuries. The two tables which are inserted further will indicate the more characteristic traits of the known members of both families, and this will permit us to draw some conclusions. (pages 36/37).

## THE "LORDS OF THE MOUNTAINS" and "KINGS OF ARMENIA"

From the tables, we may set up a detailed list of the Princes and Kings of Cilician Armenia and of their wifes. The first list will be of added importance inasmuch as it will throw a light on the question of succession, concerning which many wrong assumptions have been made.

We shall begin by giving a detailed list of Kings, indicating their relationship with their predecessor, their age when acceding to power, the length of their reign, the date of their death, the cause of death, their age at death, the origin of their consort or consorts and the number of their children.

## LORDS

	<i>Date of accession to the throne</i>	<i>Relationship to predecessor</i>	<i>Age at time of accession</i>	<i>Length of reign (years)</i>	<i>Date of death</i>	<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Age at death</i>	<i>Origin of consorts (see table VII)</i>	<i>Observations</i>
LORDS	Rupen	—	—	—	1095	nat.	ca. 70	?	
	Constantine	1095	son	ca. 50/55	7	24 I 1102	ca. 60	greek ?	
	Thoros I	1102	son	ca. 30	27	17 II 1129	nat.	greek	
	Constantine	1129	son	young	—	1129	ass.	?	
	Leo I	1129	uncle	ca. 50	11	14 II 1140	in prison and exile	young	
	Thoros II	1144	son	ca. 20/25	25	6 II 1169	nat.	ca. 50	lat. (2)
	Rupen II	1169	son	ca. 5	1	1170	ass.	ca. 6	—
	Mleh	1170	uncle	ca. 50	5	15 V 1175	ass.	ca. 55	arm.
	Rupen III	1175	nephew	30	13	6 V 1187	nat.	42	lat.
	Leo I	1187	brother	36	32	2 V 1219	nat.	69	lat. (2)
KINGS	Zabel	1219	daughter	7	33	23 I 1252	nat.	40	King: 6 I 1199
	Philippe (Ant.)	1223	first husband	20	2	1225	ass.	22	
	Hethum I	1226	second husband	11	44	20 X 1270	nat.	55	
	Leo II	1270	son	33	18	6 II 1289	nat.	52	arm.
	Hethum II	1289	son	23	5	7 XI 1307	ass.	41	—
	Thoros	1293	brother	22	1	25 VII 1298	ass.	27	lat. mong.
	Hethum II	1294	brother	28	2	7 C 16 XI 1307	ass.	41	
	Sempad	1297	brother	20	2	1310	nat.	33	mong.
	Constantine I	1299	brother	21	1	? (in exile)	?	?	Deposed by his brother.
	Hethum II	1299	brother	33	2	7 (16) XI 1307	ass.	41	Deposed by his brother, † in exile.
	Leo III	1301	nephew	12	6	7 (16) XI 1307	ass.	18	lat.
	Constantine (?)	1307	uncle	29	—	? (in exile)	?	?	Deposed by his brother † in exile.
	Oshin	1307	uncle of Leo III	26	12	20 VII 1320	ass. ?	38	arm. lat.
	Leo IV	1320	son	11	21	28 VIII 1341	ass.	32	arm. lat.
	Constantine II (Lusignan)	1342	cousin	ca. 50	2	17 XI 1344	ass.	ca. 50	greek, greek
	Constantine III	1344	3° degree uncle of Leo IV	31	18	21 XII 1362	nat. ?	49	arm.
	Leo V (Lusignan)	1363	illegitimate nephew of Constantine II	22	?	25 XI 1393	nat. (in exile)	51	Revolutionary state 1363/1364.
	Constantine IV	1364	cousin of Constantine III	37	4 (9)	III 1373	ass.	49	—
	Peter I of Cyprus	1367/1368	cousin of Constantine II	29	1	18 I 1369	ass.	30	arm.
	Mary the "Old Queen" (Regent)	1369	widow of Constantine III	48	6	after 1377 before 1405	nat. (in exile) (in exile)	?	Only nominally after 1368. Assassinated before setting foot in Armenia.
	Leo V (Lusignan)	1374	see above	33	6 months	25 XI 1393	nat. (in exile)	51	(engaged to Otto of Brunswick Tarente) in 1372 Deposed by Leo V.
									His estate reduced to the town of "Sis". Taken prisoner by the Sultan of Egypt.

Several regencies occur during the history of Armeno-Cilicia; as they extend over a considerable time, the following table will be useful:

<i>Regent</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>For whom</i>	<i>Observations</i>
Thomas (murdered)	1169-1170	Rupen II	
Leo I	1186-1190 ca	Alix and Philippa (his nieces)	The exact date of the eviction of Alix and Philippa is unclear.
Sir Adan (murdered)	1219-1221	Zabel, daughter of Leo I	Together with Constantine the Grand Baron.
Constantine Grand Baron	1219-1223 1225-1230 (1230-1263)	Zabel, daughter of Leo I Zabel and Hethum I, his son	Constantine, even after the majority of Zabel and Hethum, acts as Regent, last mention 1256.
Leo II	1269-1270	Hethum I, his father "co-ruler"	After the abdication of Hethum I.
Hethum II (murdered)	1301-1307	Leo III, his nephew	
Oshin of Korikos (murdered)	1320-1329	Leo IV, his nephew, son in law	coregents in 1320 : Hethum and Baudouin of Neghir and the Senechal Hethum.
Jean de Lusignan	1342	Constantine II (Guy, his brother)	
Mary "the Old Queen"	1319-1374	"For" "Together" or against Constantine IV "co-ruler"	Assisted by: Barthelemy of Lusignan, the Lord Vacaghk, the Catholicos (1373).

Four Kings choose or recognized co-rulers, at least for a certain period. These periods are not regencies, with the eventual exception of the time of Constantine IV.

It is impossible to ascertain whether Thoros (1293) was king, regent or co-ruler. He does not seem to have been crowned, he does not seem to have struck coins and he is always styled "Baron" by his brother Hethum II. Nevertheless he exercised all the royal rights and we continue therefore to list him also amongst the "Kings".

CO-RULERS AFTER THE CREATION  
OF THE ARMENIAN KINGDOM

<i>Ruler</i>	<i>Co-ruler</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reason</i>
Leo I "Rex Senior" Crowned (Henry VI): 6 I 1199	Raymond Rupen* "Rex Junior" Crowned (Otto IV): 15 VIII, 1211*	1211-1218	Political.
Hethum I (King after his abdication)	Leo II Crowned after his father death	1269-1270	Old age.
Hethum II	Thoros Crowned (?) unclear whether styled "King"	1293-1294	Political or personal incapacity.
Constantine IV	Pierre of Cyprus Suzerain ?	1367-1369	Political.
Constantine IV	Mary "the Old Queen" Acts as ruler	1369-1373	?

\*Ad petitionem Leonis, senioris regis, coronavit (Willebrand von Oldenburg).

The Rupenide dynasty gave to Armeno-Cilicia 11 rulers (12 if we count Queen Zabel), covering roughly 140 years: The Hethumides gave 15 rulers over a period of 145 years, while the Lusignans ruled in fact not even 3 years. The average is therefore:

Rupenides	13 years	}
Hethumides	10 years	
Lusignans	one and a half	

per ruler

The longest reigns were those of:

Hethum I	44 years
Leo I	32 years
Thoros I	27 years
Thoros II	25 years
Leo IV	22 years
Constantine III	19 years
Leo II	18 years

The shortest reigns were those of:

Constantine	Under one year
Rupen II	under one year
Constantine I	under one year
Thoros	one year
Sempad	two years
Constantine II	two years

It should nevertheless be noted that during exactly 100 years (from 1187-1289,) only three kings ruled over Armenia:

Leo I  
Zabel and Hethum I  
Leo II

the other 27 rulers cover altogether the other 200 years of its history.

The next table shows the list of the Armenian rulers who were either murdered on the throne, forced to resign, deposed or abdicated voluntarily.

<i>Ruler</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Promoter</i>	<i>End of reign</i>	<i>Reason</i>
Constantine	1129	By his uncle	Assassination	Succession.
Leo I	1137	By Byzantines	Deposition	Political.
Rupen II	1170	By his uncle	Assassination	Succession.
Mleh	1175	By the Barons (Rupen III ?)	Assassination	Political.
Raymond Rupen (co-regent)	1222	By Constantine and national faction	Assassination	Political.
Philippe, Prince-Consort	1225	By Constantine and national faction	Assassination	Political.
Hethum I	1269	Old age	Abdication	Personal.
Hethum II	1296	By his brothers	Deposition	Personal, polit.
Thoros	1294	By his brothers	Abdication	Personal, polit.
	1298	By Sempad, his brother	Assassination	
Sempad	1299	By Constantine	Deposition	Political.
Constantine I	1299	By Hethum	Deposition	Political.
Hethum II	1307	By mongols and national faction	Assassination	Political.
Leo III	1307	"	"	Political.
Oshin	1320	By Oshin of Korikos	Assassination	Personal.
Leo IV	1342	By national faction	Assassination	Political.
Constantine II	1344	By national faction	Assassination	Political.
Constantine IV	1373	?	Assassination	?
Pierre of Cyprus	1369	Cypriote Lords	Assassination	Revolt.
Leo V	1375	By the mamelukes	Deposition	—

In order to have a fair knowledge of each sovereign of Cilician Armenia—a country situated at the cross-roads of the Byzantine, Latin and Mongolo-Arab worlds—it is essential to trace the blood to which he belongs. In comparing the tables of ascendants given later, and taking into account the generation of the 8 great-grand-parents, we reach the following result: (see page 80).

	<i>Armenian</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Mongol</i>	<i>Other</i>
Thoros I Leo	4		4 (?)		
Rupen III Leo I	5	2	1		
Alix Philippa	3	5			
Raymond Rupen of Antiochia	2	6			
Zabel	3	4	1		
Philippe of Antiochia	—	8	—		
Hethum I	3 (5)*				
Leo II	6	2			
Hethum II					
Thoros Sempad	4 (1)	1 (2)			
Constantine I Oshin					
Leo III	3	4 (5)			
Leo IV	6	1 (2)			
Oshin (Regent)	6	2			
Constantine II (Lusignan)	3	4 (5)			
Constantine III	2	2 (1)		1	2
Constantine IV	1	2 (5)			
Marie, "the Old Queen" Regent	3	2	2		1 (Hung.)
Mary, "the Young Queen"	2 (3)	2	1		
Leo V	4 (2)	2			
Peter I of Cyprus	1	7			

\*Unknown ancestors, but likely to belong to one or the other group, are given in brackets.

## SUCCESSION

The right of succession does not seem ever to have been well defined in Cilicia; it was not clear whether the Crown was hereditary, and if so on what principle, or whether the King was elected by the Barons, and if so according to what rules. This uncertainty explains the Greek, Latin and Arab influence on political thought, already swayed by the incidences of the political constellation and by individual aspirations. In the absence of well-defined rights, the pretenders to the Crown could always invoke Latin law (right of succession in the female line), Arab custom (brothers before sons), Greek custom (absence of any rights of primogeniture and co-regency), or the ancient Armenian tradition. Legal preoccupations were in fact secondary during the XIIth century. As long as the State was without any legal basis and as long as its independence only consisted "de jure" in revolt against the Byzantine Empire, as long as its borders were loosely defined and the new-born State had to defend itself as much against neighbours as against the imperial rule, the right of the strongest or of the shrewdest prevailed over legal considerations. The creation of a Kingdom claimed for a constitution in order to determine succession. Leo I, who had only daughters, attempted to introduce the "Assizes" of Jerusalem. The Barons opposed it by invoking ancient Armenian custom (code of Mekhitar). Towards 1250, Connétable Sempad, in translating the Assizes of Antiochia endeavoured to adapt them and to reconcile both views, but did not succeed. Neither hereditary right nor the rights of the Barons are clearly defined by him. In fact, for a whole century, neither the King nor the Barons prevailed in the last resort as regards the Crown, it was the goodwill of the Ilkhans that decided the issue, as is evidenced by the strifes for succession between the sons of Leo II. In the XIVth century, the war continued between the upholders of Latin right and of national right, that is between the defenders of the strictly defined Latin right of succession and those of the rather flexible traditional custom. We shall however attempt to set forth the fundamental conceptions of succession according to Armenian custom and resulting in a compromise between the hereditary and elective principles:

- (a) the King is raised to the Crown by the Barons, and is consecrated by the Patriarch, who thus gives his consent to the election;\*
- (b) the right of succession is in the nature of a rule of precedence to which both King and Barons conform when the choice is made;\*\*
- (c) the right of the Barons is in fact an ulterior approval to be given to the choice made by the late King;
- (d) the King may choose one of his sons to succeed him, but the Barons may give the Crown to another (when Hethum I, before dying, appointed his son joint-King, according to Byzantine practice, he may have wanted to

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\* Sempad is consecrated in 1296 by "imposition of hands".

\*\* Samuel d'Ani says that Constantine III was "installed".

counteract the right of the Barons). (At the death of Leo II, however, the Barons reassumed their right;)\*<sup>\*\*\*</sup>

(e) if the King has no sons, or if his sons have died, his brothers' sons become heirs to the Crown, for "as long as there are descendants in the male line, female lineage is excluded from succession". (That is why Constantine III and IV always asserted that they were of "Royal Lineage";)

The Mohammedan influence—the brothers themselves, and not their sons, have precedence—is to be felt both as regards the Rupenides and the Hethumides.

(f) if the King has no sons, but a daughter, and if the King's brothers have no sons, the daughter is heir, *but not her children* (the children are not of "Royal Lineage" and can never inherit the Crown);

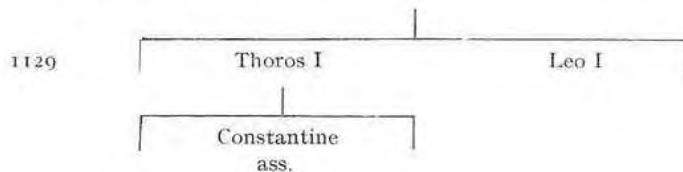
(g) the King may be forced to abdicate, but his leaving the throne does not affect the right of succession of his sons, who remain of "Royal Lineage";

(h) illegitimate children are excluded from succession (at the death of Leo I, in 1213, while illegitimate Rupenides were left, it was Zabel who inherited the Crown).

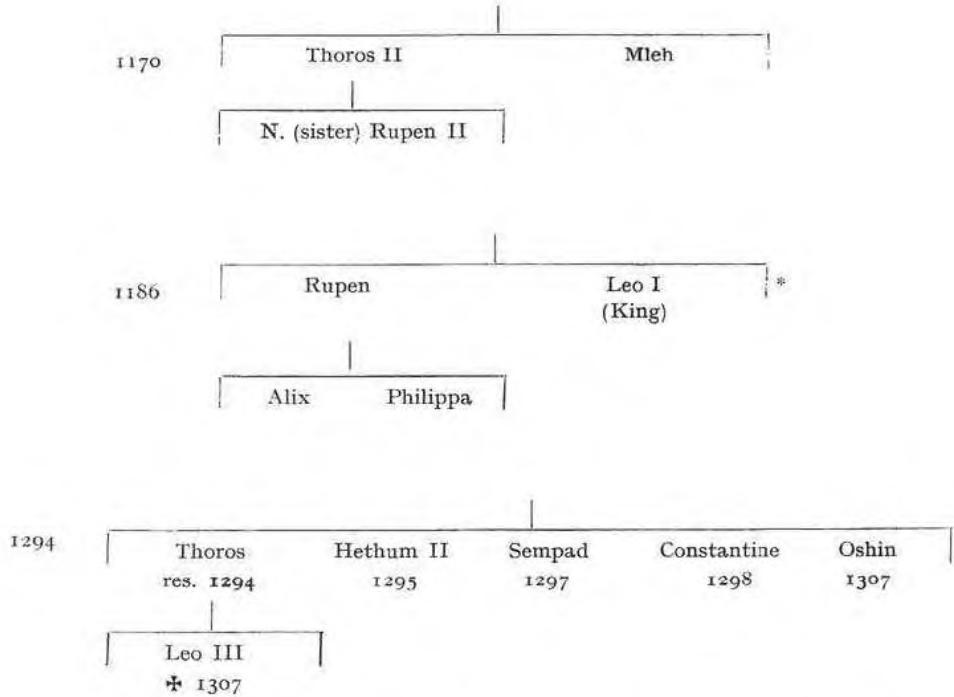
Armenian custom therefore recognizes for supreme law the appartenance to the Royal Family *in the male line*. (Within the frame of this fundamental law, Byzantine or Mahomedan influences may change "precedence".) The Latin Assizes, on the contrary, admit succession in the female line; both arguments were opposed at the death of Leo IV.

Before giving the list of the "extraordinary" successions, we wish to draw attention to a fact which may appear paradoxical. Succession to the throne required the consent of the Barons, who have theoretically the right to choose "another" than the one designated by the late King. However, the offices which Constantine the Great Baron—according to Mongol practice—had given to the members of the royal family, were hereditary by the male descendants, without interference either from the King or the Barons. (Connetable, Bailli, Seneschal, Marshal, Chamberlain, etc.). (Hethum I, who had held the King's "office", without being the eldest of the brothers, can so hardly be considered as "Primus inter pares".)

#### SUCCESSION OF BROTHERS :



\*<sup>\*\*\*</sup> "Juxta plenum suorum Baronum consensum" Andrew of Hungary to the Pope (1218) referring to the heiress of Armenia Zabel (L.L.M./290).

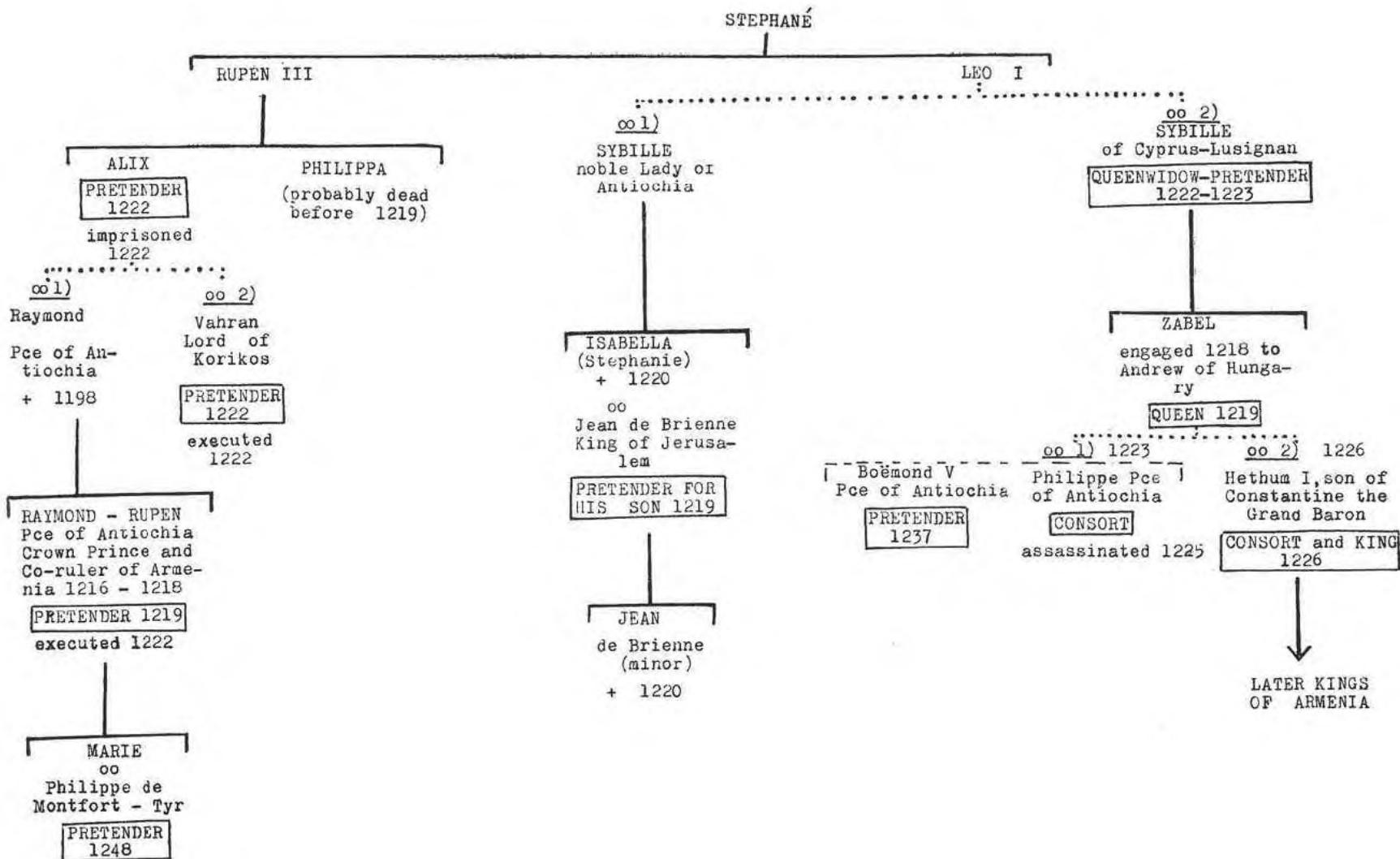


More complicated was the succession after King Leo's I death. Only the disappearance of the pretenders:

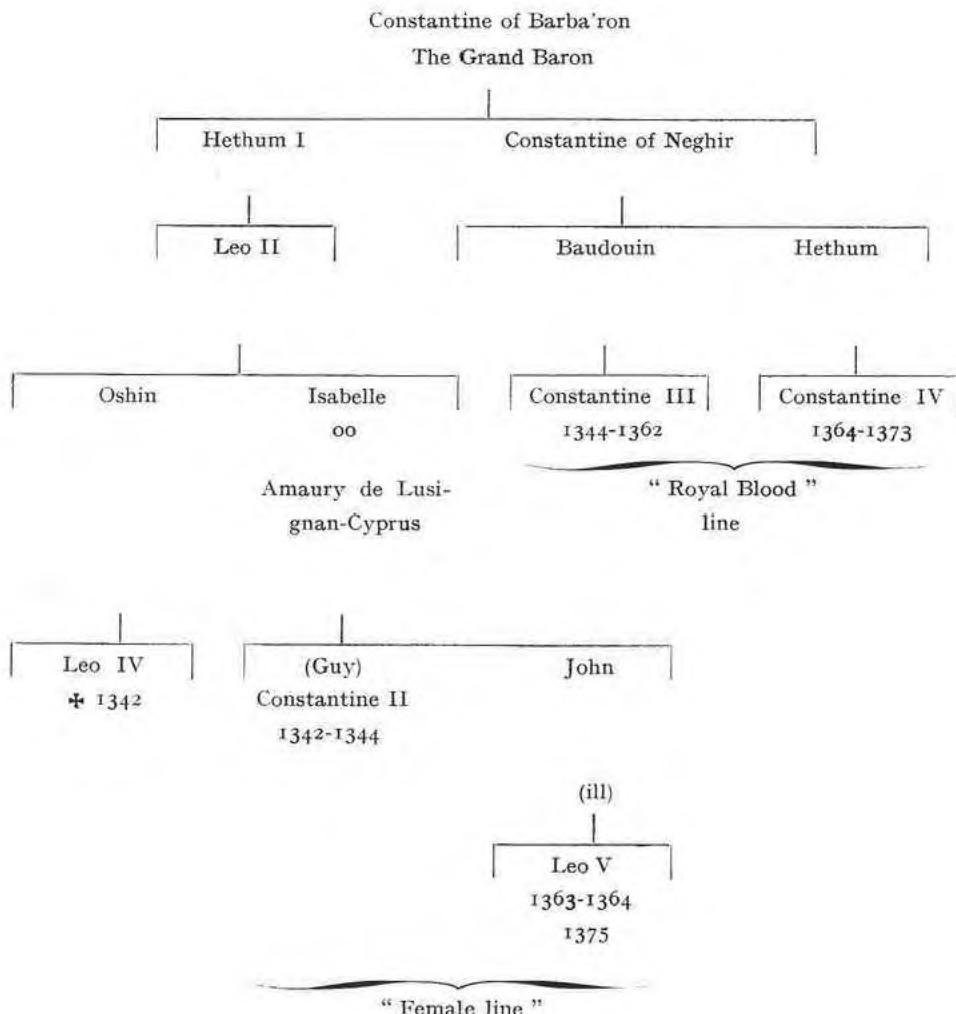
Isabelle of Brienne and her son	dead in 1220
Raymond Rupen of Antiochia-Armenia	ass. 1222
Alix of Antiochia-Armenia	impris. 1222
Vahran of Korikos	ass. 1222
Sybille the widowed Queen	exiled 1223
Philippe of Antiochia	ass. 1225

rendered the succession of Zabel and her second husband Hethum I possible. Neither Antiochia nor Montfort gave up their rights and protested when ever possible against the successionright of Zabel and the validity of her second marriage. The table on page 30 illustrates the complicated situation.

\* Leo was only considered as a "Regent and Tutor", but he later took no account of the rights of his brother's daughters (21).



After the childless death of Leo IV the last direct male descendant of Hethum I, 1342, the following situation opposed the followers of the "female line succession" to those upholding the "Royal blood line".



The rights and claims of King Pierre I of Cyprus who declared himself King of Armenia in 1367 can be deduced from : Relationship - Table CA

## QUEENS OF ARMENIA

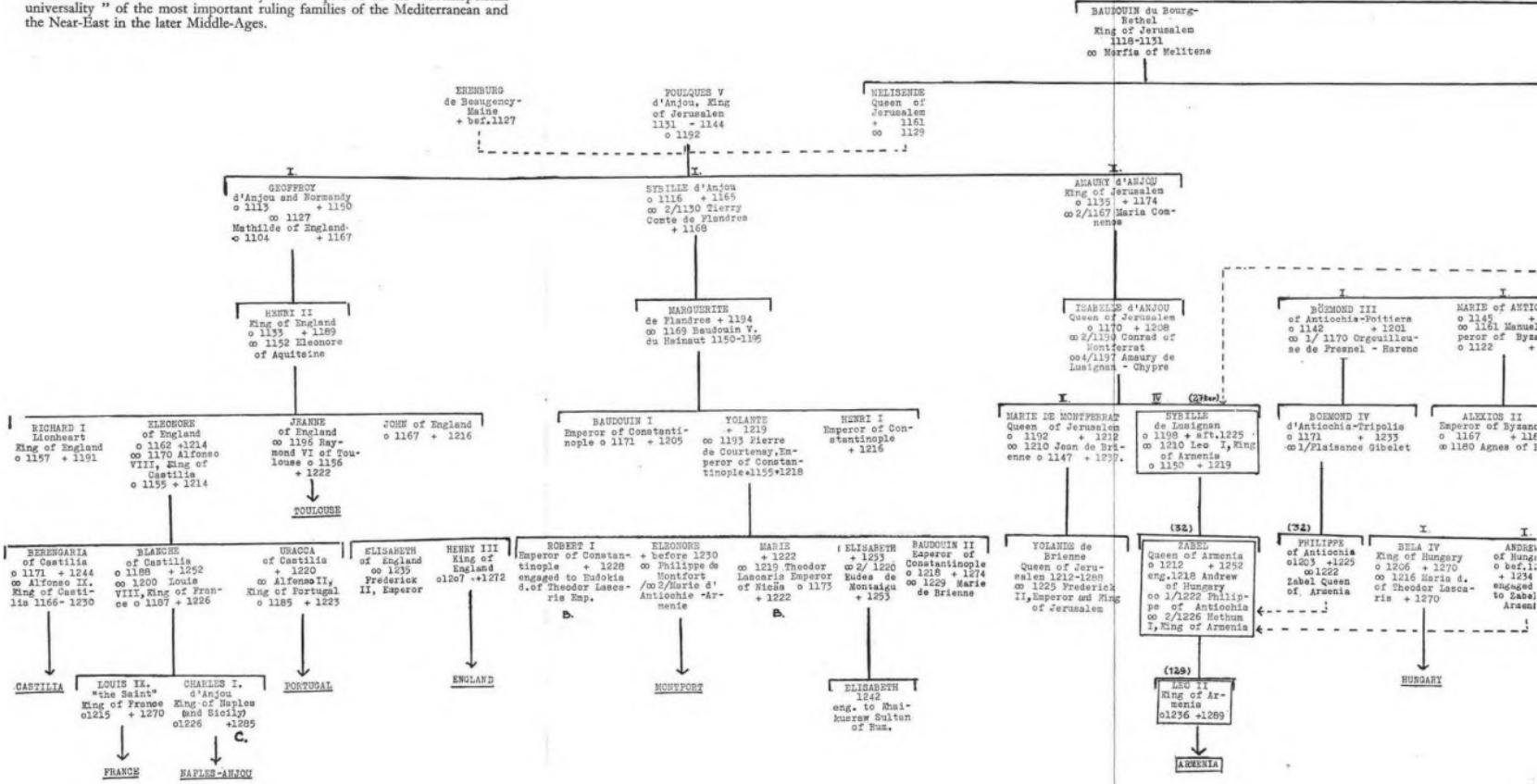
After having dealt with the Kings, we must give a list of the Queens. This contains, as far as it is possible, the indication of the year of their marriage and of their death, the length of their reign, the number of their children and their origin. The tables of ascendants given later supply the details of their origin.

Ruler	Family name	Christian name	Date of marriage	Date of death	Length of reign	Num- ber of chil- dren	Origin
	of consort						
Rupen	?	?	?	?	?	2	?
Constantine	?	?	?	?	?	3	Greek
Thoros	Mandalé	?	bef. 1112	?	?	2	Greek
Leo I	1) Rethel	?	?	bef. 1138	?	4-5	Lat.
	2) ??	?	?	aft. 1138	?	?	
Thoros II	1) Courtenay	Isabelle	1149	ca. 1162	13	3	Lat.
	2) N. d. of Thomas	?	c. 1162	?	ca. 7	—	Lat.
Mleh	Pahlavouni	?	?	?	?	—	Arm.
Rupen III	Thoron	Isabelle	1181	aft. 1187	6	2	Lat.
Leo I	1) Noble of Antiochia	Sybille	1189 (sep. 1206)	1207	7	1	Lat.
	2) Lusignan	Sybille	1210	aft. 1225	9	1	Lat.
Zabel	in her own right			1252	33	8	Arm.
Leo II	Lampron	Anna	1262	1285	16	14	Arm.
Hethum II	—	—	—	—	—	—	Unma- ried
Thoros	Cyprus	Marguerite	1288	1296-1331	2	1	Lat.
Sempad	Mongol	?	1297	?	1	—	Mong.
Constantine I	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Leo III	Lusignan	Agnes	1301	aft. 1310	6	—	Lat.
Oshin I	1) Korikos	Zabel	bef. 1307	1310	2	1	Arm.
	2) Anjou	Jeanne	1316	1323	4	1	Lat.
Leo IV	1) Korikos	Alix	1321	1329	8	—	Arm.
	2) Aragon	Constance	1331	1343	10	—	Lat.
Constantine II (Guy)	Syrgianes	Theodora*	1330-1332	aft. 1344	2	1	Greek**
Constantine III	Korikos	Marie	ca. 1342	1377-1405	18 Reg. 2	3	Arm.
Constantine IV	Oghrui	Marie	1369	aft. 1379	4	—	Arm.
Leo V	Soisson	Marguerite	1369	1379-1382	1/2	1	Lat.

\* Never went to Armenia and therefore was not crowned.

\*\* Kumanian origin.

The two Relationship-Tables (R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>) give besides the genealogical connections of the Armeno-Cilician dynasties a picture of the "cosmopolitan universality" of the most important ruling families of the Mediterranean and the Near-East in the later Middle-Ages.



RELATIONSHIP - TABLE : XII - XIII CENTURY

HUGUE Comte de RETHEL

JOHN du Bourg-  
Nethel  
t of Jerusalem  
118-1251  
rris of Melitene

L.  
d'ANJOU  
Jerusalem  
+ 1174  
Maria Com-  
pte

B d'ANJOU  
Jerusalem  
+ 1208  
Conrad of  
Ferrat  
Amury de  
Chypre

SIBILLE  
de Lusignan  
o 1198 + sft. 1225  
m 1210 Leo I, King  
of Armenia  
o 1220 = 1219

(32)  
ZABEL  
Queen of Armenia  
o 1212 + 1252  
eng. 1218 Andrew  
of Hungary  
o 1214-1215  
pe of Antiochia  
o 2/1226 Rethum  
I, King of Armenia

(129)  
LADISLA  
King of Ar-  
menia  
o 1236 + 1269  
  
↓  
ARMENIA

ALIUS  
o 1126 Boemond  
II of Antiochia  
1110 - 1131

CONSTANCE  
o Antiochia  
1127 - 1163  
oo 1/ 1136 Raymond  
de Poitiers + 1149  
oo 2/ 1154 Renaud de  
Châtillon + 1187

I.  
BÉMUND III  
o Antiochia-Patras  
o 1136 + 1201  
oo 1/ 1170 Orgeuilleur  
me de Fresnel - Haren

MARIE of ANTIOCHIA  
o 1162  
oo 1161 Manuel LEm-  
peror of Byzance  
o 1122 + 1180

AGNES of  
Antiochia-Châtillon  
o 1154  
oo 1164  
oo 1204 Aszo VI Mquis  
d'Este + 1212

(of Béniette de Millé)  
ALIX of  
Antiochia-Châtillon  
o 1154  
oo 1204 Aszo VI Mquis  
d'Este + 1212

ESTE-PÉRAHARA

W  
(32)  
SIBILLE  
d'Antiochia-Tripolis  
o 1171 + 1233  
oo 1/ Flaisance Gibelet

ALEXIOS II  
Emperor of Byzance  
o 1167 + 1183  
oo 1180 Agnes of France

ANDREW II  
King of Hungary  
o 1191 + 1235  
oo 1/ 1202 Fer-  
dinand von Meran  
+ 1213  
oo 2/ 1215 Jolan-  
des de Courtenay  
Constantine II  
(d. of Pierre I)

MARIE  
of Hungary + 1175  
oo 1/ 1185 Imask Andre-  
los + 1204  
oo 2/ 1204 Boniface de  
Montferrat, King of The-  
ssaloniki + 1207  
oo 3/ Nicolas de St. Omer  
Lord of Thebes / Greece/

FREDERICK II  
Emperor and King of  
Jerusalem and Sicily  
1194 - 1250  
oo 2/ 1225 Yolande de  
Brienne - Jerusalem.

(32)  
PHILIPPE  
of Antiochia  
o 1203 - 1225  
eng. 1218 Andrew  
of Hungary  
o 1214-1215  
pe of Antiochia  
o 2/1226 Rethum  
I, King of Armenia

BELA IV  
King of Hungary  
o 1206 + 1270  
oo 1216 Maria d.  
of Theodor Lascas-  
ris + 1270

ANDREW  
o 1207  
oo 1212  
+ 1234  
eng. 1218 to  
Zabel of  
Armenia

ZOIAS  
o 1235 Ja-  
mes King of  
Aragon  
1205 - 1276

MARIA  
oo 1221 Aten  
II, Czar of  
Bulgaria + 1241

THEODORA  
Angelos  
o 1246  
oo 1203 Leo-  
pold VI Baben-  
berg Duke of  
Austria + 1230

BERNARD  
of Montferrat  
Emperor of  
Thessaloniki  
o 1205 - 1227

BELA de St. Omer  
Lord of Thebes  
oo 1224 Eustachius  
of Bavaria

CONFAD IV  
Emperor  
o 1224 + 1254  
oo 1233 John  
Vatatzes III  
Emperor of  
Nicchia

B.

C.  
Charles I. of  
Naples called  
Leo II of Ar-  
menia: "Dear  
Cousin"

Theodor Lascaris Emperor of Nicchia  
o 1191 - 1222 Emp. 1204 married:  
1/ 1200 Anna Angelos d.o. Alexios  
II  
2/ 1214 Philippa d.o. Rupen III  
3/ 1219 Maria d.o. Pierre de Cour-  
tenay, Emp. of Const.  
  
John Vata-  
tzes Duke Rep. 1222 She died in  
1241, John remarried 1244 Anna  
oo Constantine d.o. Emperor  
Frederick II. He died 1254, she  
1313 = Michael VIII ?

(6)

MATILDE  
o the Vale  
de Vitry

BEATRICE  
/Occitaine ?/  
o Leo I, Lord  
of the Mountains  
1129 - 1139

(15)

VITRIN  
/Wither/  
de Vitry-Rethel

THORG

Lord of the  
Mountains

1145 - 1169

oo 1149 Isabell-  
le de Courtenay

(21)

BEATRIX  
de Rethel  
1130-1185  
oo 1151 Roger II  
King of Sicily  
1097-1154

N.  
oo 1175  
Isaac Duke  
Genneno Em-  
peror of Cy-  
prus + 1195.

(27)

LEO I.  
Lord of the Mon-  
tainain Reg. of Ar-  
menia 1150 - 1219  
oo 1/ 1210 Sybille  
de Lusignan-Cyprus

(25)

STEPHANE  
ass. 1165  
Rita of  
Barberie  
o 1145 - 1187  
oo Isabelle de  
Thoron

RUPEN III.  
Lord of the Mon-  
tainain Reg. of Ar-  
menia 1150 - 1219  
oo 1/ 1210 Sybille  
de Lusignan-Cyprus

(30)

\* LA DAIMILL DE  
CHYPRE  
1175-1205  
oo 1193 Raymond  
VI, Cte de Tou-  
rouse  
oo 1202 San-  
douin, cousin  
of Baldwin I  
Emp. of Const.

B.

ZABEL  
Queen of Armenia  
1212/13 - 1252

(30a)

PHILIPPA  
1181-1219  
oo 1/ 1214  
John La-  
scaris, Em-  
peror of Nicchia  
o 1173 + 1222

C.

CONSTANTINE  
Lascaris  
o 1215

D.

It is Henry VI who grants  
the Royal Crown to Leo  
of Armenia (1198 / 1197)

E.

ANNA  
/Constance/  
o 1191 - 1223  
oo 1244 John  
Vatatzes III  
Emperor of  
Nicchia

F.

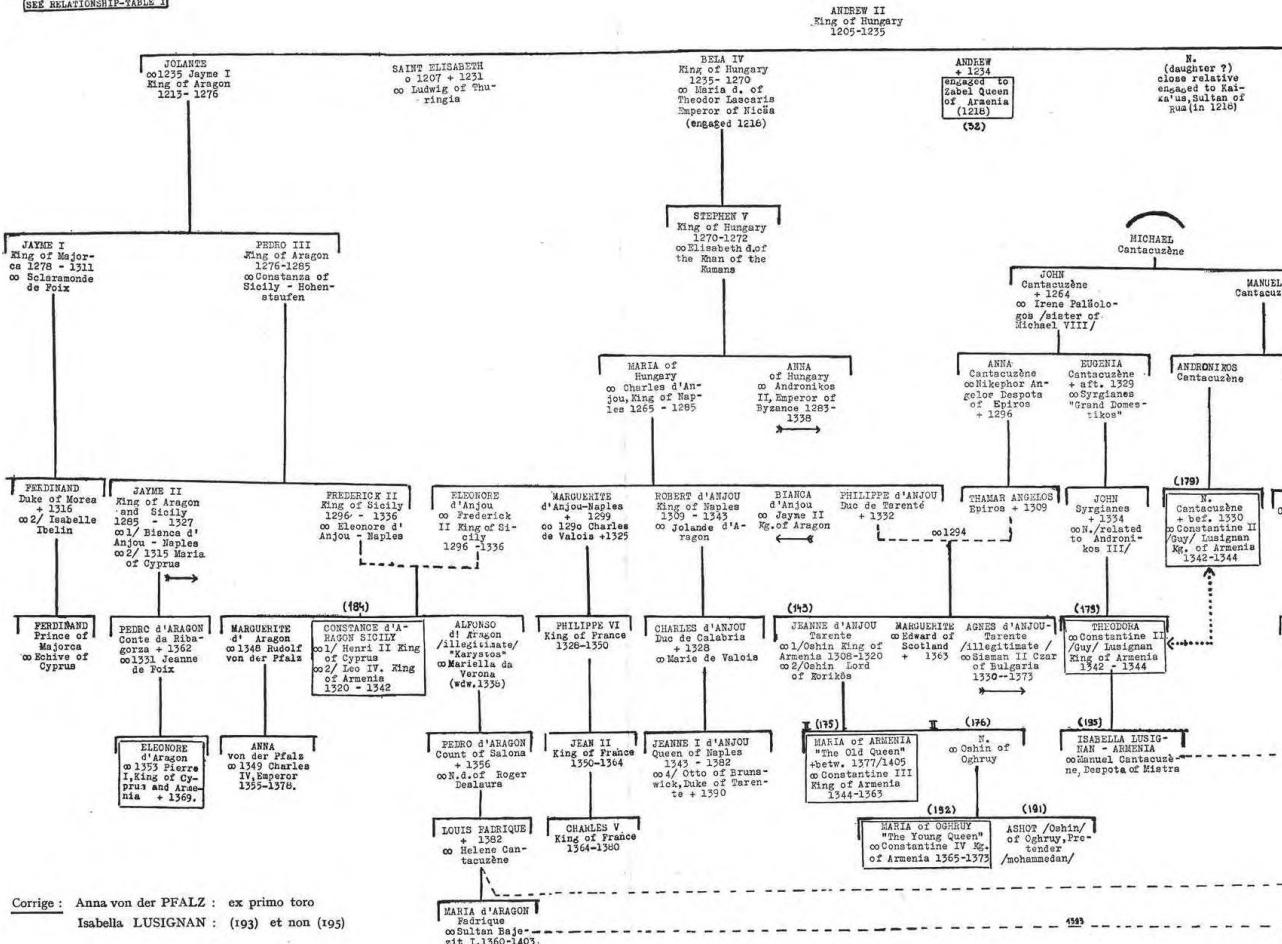
THEODOR LASCARIS o 1/ Andronikos  
Pai Komnenos  
o 2/ John Vata-  
tzes Duke Rep. 1222 She died in  
1241, John remarried 1244 Anna  
oo Constantine d.o. Emperor  
Frederick II. He died 1254, she  
1313 = Michael VIII ?

G.

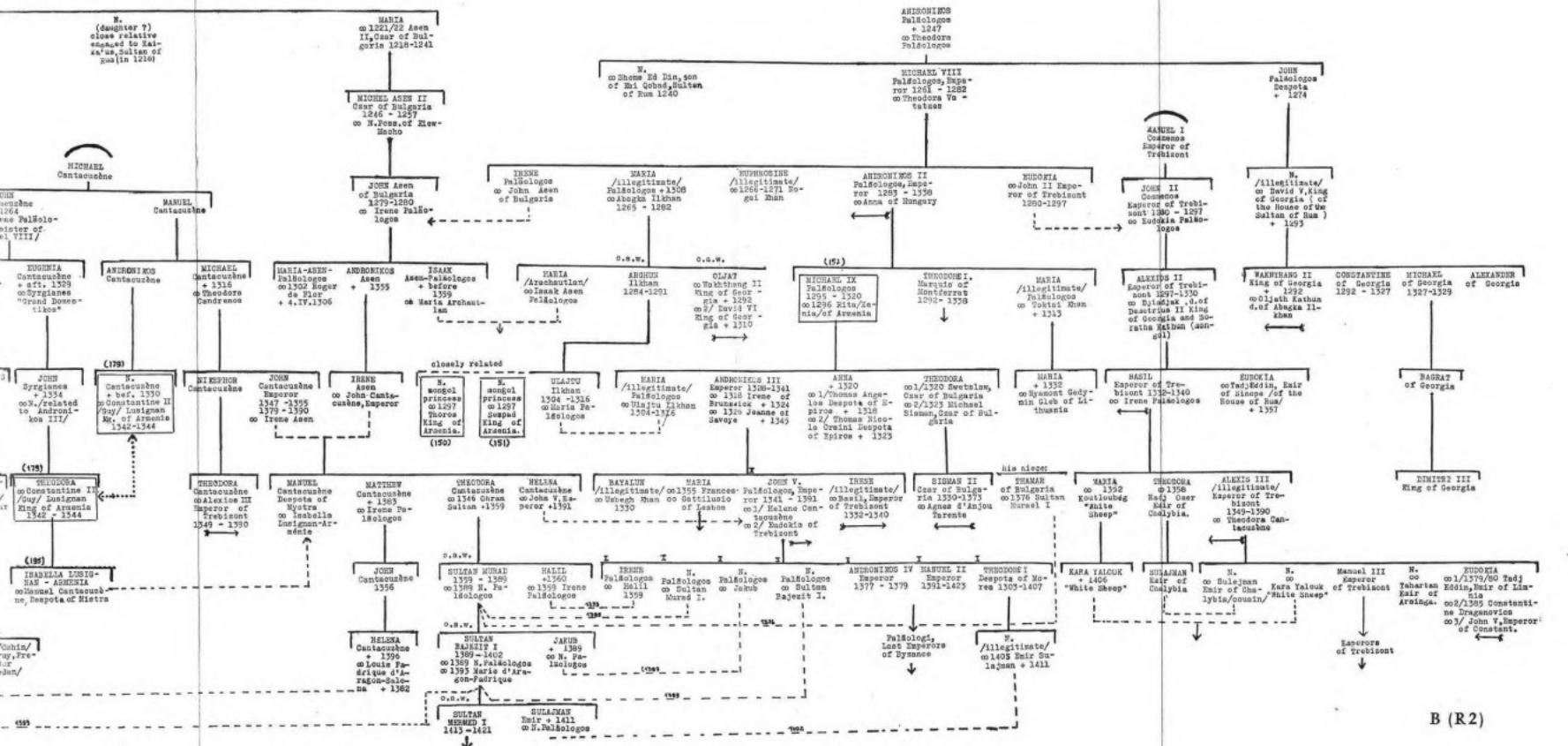
CHARLES I. of  
Naples called  
Leo II of Ar-  
menia: "Dear  
Cousin"

H.

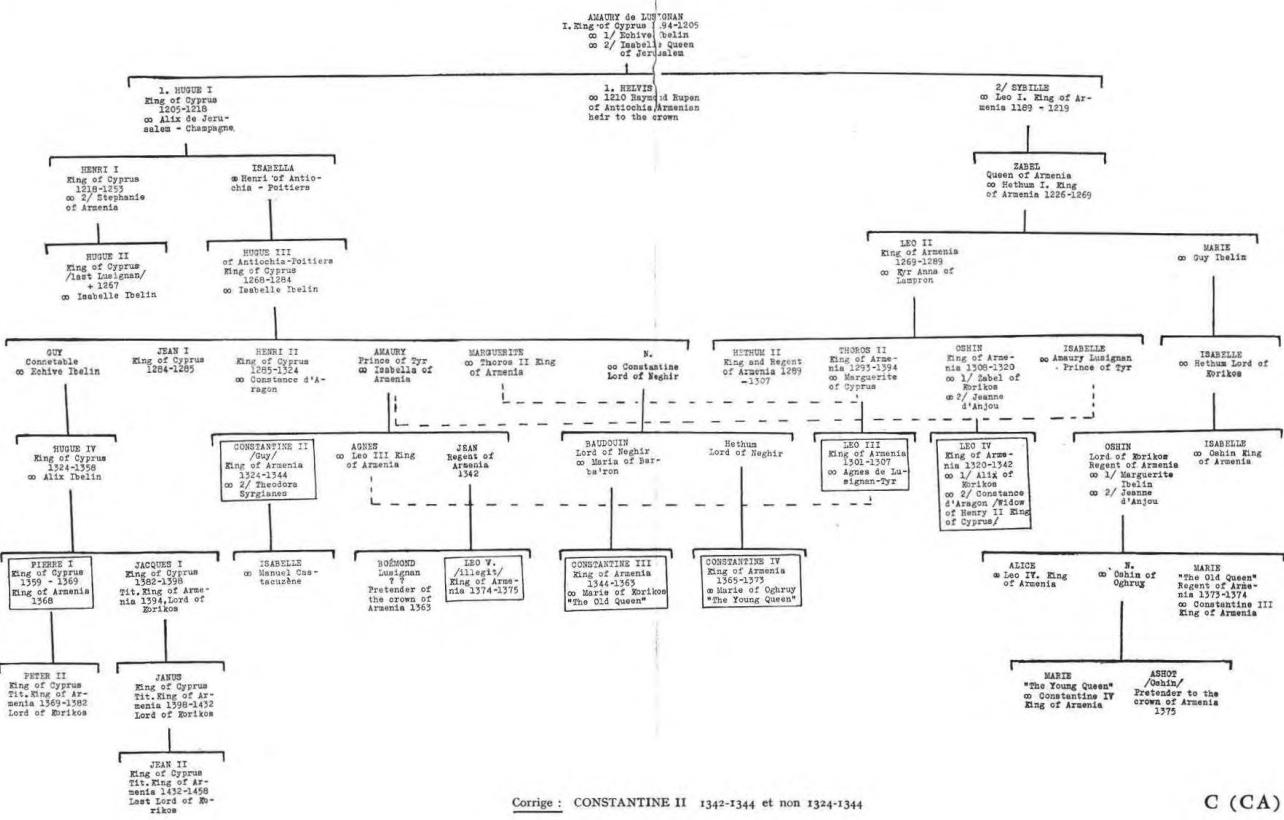
SEE RELATIONSHIP-TABLE 3



RELATIONSHIP · TABLE : XIII · XIV CENTURY



# RELATIONSHIP - TABLE "CYPRUS - ARMENOCILICIA"



C (CA)

## THE LADIES OF THE TWO DYNASTIES

No valid appreciation may be given to the politics of Rupenides and Hethumides without referring to the marriages which intervened. The creation of family ties by marriage is affected by political considerations and later these, in turn, are influenced by the newly created ties.

We shall begin by giving a historical table of the female members of both dynasties, including those who sprung therefrom (daughters) and those who entered by marriage.

Families	Mem- bres tot.	Origin of wives:				Daughters married to:			
		arm.	latin.	byzant.	?	arm.	lat.	byz.	Mong.
Rupenides	32	2	6	1 (2)	3	6	9	3	
Hethumides	69	7	1	—	14	11	6	—	
Lamprons									
Hethumides XIII	38	5	—	Mong. 1	6	3	5	—	2
Hethumides XIV	47	4	5	Mong. 2		4	3	2	1
Lusignans	15	4*	3	Byzant. 2		2		1	
Total	202	22	15	3 3	23	26	23	6	3
				66				58	

\*Mistresses included.

In classifying marriages according to the origin of the consort, we obtain for the reigning branches (therefore in leaving out the Hethumides of Lampron) the following table:

Century	Latins	Armenians	Byzantines	Mong./Moh.
XII	15	8	4	—
XIII	5	8	—	3 (1 et 2)
XIV	11	8	2	2
Total	31	24	6	6

If only marriages with dynastical families are considered, the table is as follows:

	<i>Latins</i>		<i>Byzantines</i>	<i>Mong.</i>	"Ibelin"
	<i>near East</i>	<i>european</i>			
Rupenides	7	—	3	—	—
Hethumides XIII	3	—	—	1	8
Hethumides XIV	4	3	1	2	—
Lusignans	—	—	2	—	—
Total	14	3	6	3	8

According to families:

Jerusalem	(Ardenne-Anjou-Brienne)	3	
Edessa	(Courtenay)	2	
Antiochia	(Poitiers)	3	Latin
Cyprus	(Lusignan-Poitiers)	6	
Naples	(Anjou-Tarente)	2	
Aragon		1	
Comnenos		2	
Lascaris		1	Byzantine
Palaeologos		1	
Cantacuzène		2	
Ilkhans		3	Mongol

Mention should also be made of the following engagements:

Hungary	1216	Zabel (32) to Andrew, second son of King Andrew II (engagement broken in 1221).
Angelos	1296	Stephanie (155) to John, of the Despots of Epiros, Duke of Neopatras and Thessalia (Stephanie died in Saloniki on the way to her marriage).
Aragon	1315	Oshin (160) engaged to one of the daughters of King Jayme II of Aragon (probably Elisabeth). (Oshin is marrying shortly afterwards Jeanne d'Anjou-Tarente.)
Brunswick	1372	Marie "the Old Queen" (175) to the later Duke of Tarent, Otto of Brunswick (he married instead the Queen of Naples Jeanne I, Marie's cousin).

The following Armenian Princesses who married Princes of reigning families wore the Crown:

Empresses: Rupenides: N. & 1175  
(21)

Isaac Dukas Comnenos, Emperor of Cyprus (1183-1191; she was killed by her husband in 1188 who reproached her prolatin feelings).

		Philippa $\infty$ 1214 (30)	Theodor Lascaris, Emperor of Nicæa 1204-1222 (this marriage was annulled for religious reasons in 1215).
Hethumide:	Rita $\infty$ 1296 (157)	Michale IX Palæologos, Emperor of Byzance 1296-1320. Widow she enters Holy Orders.	
Queens:	Rupenide: Arda $\infty$ ca. 1100 (7)	Baudouin de Boulogne, Count of Edessa and King of Jerusalem 1100-1118 (the couple separated in 1104, divorced 1109, the annulation was not recognized in 1113, but the Queen did not return from Constantinople to Jerusalem).	
Hethumide:	Stephanie $\infty$ 1237 (105)	Henri I Lusignan, King of Cyprus 1218-1253 (she was the King's second wife and died childless after 12 years of marriage in 1249).	
Princesses:	Rupenide: Beatrice $\infty$ 100-1104 (5)	Jocelin I of Courtenay, Count of Edessa (she was the Count's first wife, and died before 1122).	
Hethumides:	Sybille $\infty$ 1254 (126)	Boëmond VI Prince of Antiochia and Count of Tripolis 1251-1275 (after her husband's death, she acted as regent for her minor son).	
	Isabelle $\infty$ 1355-1361 (193)	Manuel Cantacuzene, Despota of Morea 1349-1380 (after her husband's death, despota for a short time).	

### DESCENT OF THE PRINCESSES ISSUED FROM THE ARMENIAN DYNASTIES

The marriages of the Rupenide and Hethumide Princesses are in general less fertile than those between foreign Princesses and the Princes of Armenia. In contrast to Armenian Morfia, the second Queen of Jerusalem (daughter of Gabriel of Melytene, and probably related to the Pahlavouni page 78), who through her three daughters (Jerusalem, Antiochia, Tripolis) appears in all the tables of ascendants of the Near East, Queen Arda (7) was childless, the fault seems to have rested with her husband, Baudouin of Bourg. Queen Stephany of Cyprus (105) was also "improles".

Among the Empresses, Philippa (30) had only one son, who died young, the Empress of Cyprus (21) had one son, who together with his mother was murdered by his father; her daughter, the famous "Damsel of Cyprus", had no children out of her marriage with Raymond VI of Toulouse, and if there was any descent by her second marriage, it became incorporated in the Armenian nobility. Empress Xenia Palæologos (157) had four children: two daughters and two sons, one of these, Manuel was killed by mistake by his brother Andronikos III, from whom sprang all the Palæologos descent. So, during the first generations, the Armenian blood passed into the following families: Comnenos of Trebizont, Gattilusi, Sismanics of Bulgaria, Osmanli, White and Black Sheep, Emir of Chalybia, Doria, Georgia-Bagration, Emir of Limnia, Draganovics, Emir of Arsinga, Grand Duke of Moscow, Brankovics of Serbia, Scanderbeg, Grimaldi, Crispo, Pallavicino, aso. Both the Empress's daughters were married twice (to the Despots of Epiros and of Cephalonia and to the Czars of Bulgaria), but died childless.

From among the descent of the Princesses, that of Beatrix of Courtenay (5) wife of Jocelin, Count of Edessa, was to play an outstanding rôle in Palestina in the persons of her grandchildren: Agnes of Courtenay (mother of Queen Isabella of Jerusalem) and Seneschal Jocelin III of Courtenay. According to Latin contemporary chroniclers, the mixture of Rupenide and Latin blood was not a happy one. The generations which followed passed on the Rupenide blood to the families of: Henneberg, Mandelé and Hohenstaufen (Conrad IV), Brienne, Cyprus-Lusignan and their numerous offsprings. The blood of Princess Sybil of Antiochia (126) passed on to the families of Toucy and Saint-Omer-Thèbes.

The unions between the Armenian Princesses and the Latin Lords of Sidon, Ibelin and Gibelet do not seem to have produced very resistant blood, for the most part their descent, after four generations, disappears into the Cyprus nobility, with the exception of that of Princess Alix of Lampron, married to Seneschal Balian Ibelin: her grand daughter, Alix Ibelin, wife of King Hugh IV of Cyprus, passes on the Hethumide blood to the Cyprus family and subsequently to the House of Savoye, and to all the important families of Europe.

### MEMBERS IN HOLY ORDERS

After giving some idea of the matrimonial influence of Rupenides and Hethumides, it might be well to indicate the part they played in spiritual leadership. The following table lists the members who entered Holy Orders and gives the rank to which they rose. There is no need to stress the outstanding rôle played by the Hethumide Saint-Nerses and the Catholicos John the Magnanimous.

		<i>Nun (also as widow)</i>	<i>Priest monk</i>	<i>Bishop catholikos</i>	<i>Monk “in articulo mortis”</i>
Rupenides	(32)		1		3
Hethumides (Lampron)	(69)	3	4	2	
Hethumides (Royal branch)	(85)	3	2	2	4
Lusignan	(15)		1	1	

When entering Holy Orders Armenians, who as a rule did not wear biblical names, choose one of them. So did the following persons :

Marianne (106)	becomes	Hripsemeh
Hethum I (107)	—	Makarios
Hethum II (153)	—	Jean
Hethum III of Lampron (52)	—	Elias
Hethum of Korikos, the Historian (117)	—	Antoine
Baudouin, brother of Hethum I (109)	—	Jean
Sempad of Lampron (48)	—	Nerses (Saint)
Kyr Anna (83)	—	Theophano
Rita-Xenia (157)	—	Marie

## MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

Only a detailed history could deal individually with the members of both dynasties. The following table is therefore simply an attempt to enhance certain individual traits.

<i>Main characteristics</i>	<i>Rupenides</i>	<i>Hethumides</i>	<i>Lusignans</i>
Outstanding personnalities for their time.	14 21 bis 27	46 48 52 56 58 103 109 117 175	
Strong religious inclinations.	6 bis 13 25 28 32	38 bis 48 52 83 109 153 157	197
Courage and valor.	6 13 14 16	39 70 71 76 92 103 111 130 136 175	179
Temperament and sensuality.	7 14 27	58 70 103 129 143	181 183 196
Overwhelming ambition.	6 27 29	58 63 117 151 154 156	196
Prevailing shrewdness	4 6 27	63 117	196
Outstanding cruelty	4 14 16 27	58 63 116 143 184	
Mental instability		103 107 129 153 184	
Political ability	13 27	56 58 136 138 143 160 165 175	
Strong artistical feelings	21 a	38 43 48 52 58 86 103 107 109 129 136 143 146 157 165 184	193
Literary and creative capacities	13 28	48 52 102 103 109 117 153 168	

This last table gives for each century some indication of the political leanings of the different Princes towards one or other of the neighbouring "worlds"; their inclination, however, will never infringe upon national tradition.

Family	Inclinations													
	Strongly national			Probyzantine			Prolatin			Promongol		Promo- hammieddan		
	XII	XIII	XIV	XII	XIII	XIV	XII	XIII	XIV	XIII	XIV	XII	XIII	XIV
Rupenides	1 2 6 13 (?)			13 13			6 25 27					14		
Hethumides		58 48 56	?	33 143 165 175 192	37 38 39 52	151 156	117 153 192	160 184 192	58 103 107 129 150 151			63 74	156 191 192	
Lusignans						179			181 183 196					

### TITLES

A paragraph should be inserted here with regard to the titles, coat of arms and portraits of the Rupenides and Hethumides. As long as Cilicia belonged—"de jure" at least—to the Byzantine Empire, there can be no question of a royal title. The Rupenides are therefore styled "Lords of the Mountains", the Franks give them the equivalent title of "Baro" and towards the end of the century of "Princeps de Montibus". We sometimes find the title of "Dominus" which is also the one given to the members of the Lampron family (Hethum III of Lampron is also styled "Princeps"). After the coronation at Tarsus on January 6, 1199 (and not 1198), Leo I signs himself either as "Dei gratia Rcx" or as "Dci et Romani Imperii gratia" (he insists that he is "per manus Romani Imperii promotus ad regalem").\* From 1217 onwards, the imperial origin of the title is ignored and the Crown becomes merely a national crown: "Rex Armeniae". (In armenian "Thakavor", in greek "Rex" "Rix" and never "Basileus".) Later, the title is sometimes replaced by "Rex omnium Armenorum", "Roi de tote Hermenie", "Roi de tous les Armeniens" (Leo II, Leo IV), which then includes all Armenians: those living in the already greatly reduced Kingdom of Cilicia, those living outside the borders, either in Great

\* Alexios Angelos writes to him: "Do not put on your head the crown the Romans have given you, but ours, for You are much closer to us than to Rome".

Armenia, in the lost provinces, or in emigration. The successors of Oshin I of Lampron used the title of "Sebastos". The other members of the family continue to be styled Dominus and Baro; they are addressed by the name of their office: Connétable, Seneschal, Bailli. The title of "Count" is to be found once only in the beginning of the XIVth century: Oshin, the Lord of Korikos, is titled: "Comes Curci".

### COAT OF ARMS

The Rupenides in all likelihood had yet no coat of arms. The lion\*\* which appears on the coins as early as Leo I is to my mind a national emblem, rather than the armorial of a dynasty. (Leo I uses the seal "en majesté"). As from the XIIIth century, the lion certainly becomes the emblem of the Hethumides; not only is it worn by the male members of the family, but also by the sons of the Armenian Princesses, members of the "armenized" branches (as can be seen from Guy of Ibelin's seal). (86a)

\*\* Lion rampant tenant patriarchal cross or patriarchal cross between two lions adossés rampant regardant (14).

In later times the coat of arms of Armenia was generally described as "d'or au lion de gueules lampassé et armé d'or". As such, it was included in the coat of arms of the Lusignans and of the Kings of Cyprus. The former's was: "Tiercé en pal au lion d'Arménie, à la croix crusillée de Jérusalem, et au lion de Lusignan". (Leo V, Bibl. Nat., pièces originales 96: crest: "tête de lion accompagnée de deux carquois à flèches"; "le peuple des archers!"). The Kings of Cyprus and (titularies) of Armenia (of which they only preserved up to 1458 the city of Korikos) quartered: "au 1) à la croix de Jérusalem, au 2), au lion de Lusignan, au 3), au lion d'Arménie, au 4), au lion de Chypre". The Armenian lion is still at present worn by the House of Savoye.

Sometimes the Armenian Lion is said: "chargé sur l'épaule d'une croix d'or" (Bibl. Nat. Msct. 24211).

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Maître Paul Adam, Président de l'Académie Internationale d'Héraldique, was kind enough to make a special research on the Armenian coat of arms in the different "Books of Heraldry" of the XIIIth, XIVth, and XVth centuries and communicates the following list:

XIIIth century:

- (a) Armorial dit "WYNBERGEN" (french, circa 1285) (edit. ADAM and JECQUIER):  
No. 1269 - *Le Roi d'Ermenie* : d'or au léopard lionné de gueules.  
No. 1301 - *Le Roi d'Ermenie* : de gueules au léopard lionné couronné d'or, une croix patriarchale de même, mouvant de son dos.
- (b) THE WALFORD ROLL (english, circa 1280) (Archeologia XXXIX):  
No. 14 - *Le Roi d'Ermenie* : un lion rampant gulez border gules indentee.
- (c) THE FITZ WILLIAM ROLL (and Camden Roll) (english, circa 1286):  
No. 15 - *Le Roy d'Ermenie* : l'escu d'ermine à une croiz de goules, od une courone d'or.

xivth century:

- (a) Armorial du "Hérant GELRE" (gueldre, circa 1380) (edit. ADAM):

No. 750 - *Die conine v. Armenyen* : D'or au lion passant de gueules, armé lampassé d'azur tenant un bâton sommé d'une croix enhendée du second. Crest : le lion couronné d'or, capeline aux armes de Jérusalem.

xvth century:

- (a) Armorial d'URFÉ (french, circa 1425) (B. N. Paris, Français 32.753).  
*Arménie* : d'or au lion de gueules.

- (b) Armorial du "Héraut HONGRIE" (french) (B. N. Paris, Français 5242).  
*Arménie* : d'or au lion de gueules à la bordure de vair.

- (c) Armorial MILTENBERGER (german) (fol. 26) :

*Der Kaiser v. der Grossen Armenien* : d'or au léopard de gueules armé lampassé d'azur couronné d'or.

*Der Kaiser de Woerden Armenien* : écartelé 1/4 d'argent au lion de gueules, 2/3 de gueules à 2 fasces bretessées contre bretessées d'argent. Crest : un buste de lion entre deux disques aux armes des 2<sup>e</sup> et 3<sup>e</sup> quartiers.

The Lusignan-Arménie coat of arms is further described in the:

- (a) Armorial Coislin Séguier (B. N. Paris, Français 18651, f° 117).

- (b) Montjoie Chandon (f° 6).

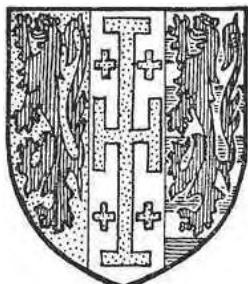
- (c) Colbert (B. N. Paris, Français 5937, f° 12) :

as : Tiercé en pal au 1<sup>er</sup> d'or au lion de gueules,  
au 2<sup>e</sup> d'argent à la croix d'or,  
au 3<sup>e</sup> burelé d'argent et d'azur au lion de gueules.

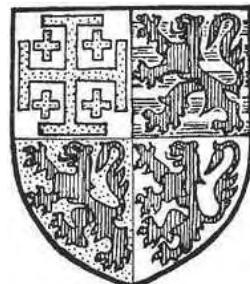
Leo V seals in 1384 with this coat of arms and the crest: un demi lion issant d'une couronne (Demay: Catal. sceaux coll. Clairambault n° 280). See also his tombstone at the Basilica of St Denis.



ARMENIA



ARMENIA-LUSIGNAN



ARMENIA-CYPRUS

## PORTRAITS

In order to complete the genealogical outline, I will add a list of the portraits of Armenian rulers known to me. I am aware that others may be hidden in different manuscripts, but the present "portrait gallery", such as it is, seems worthy of the Armenian dynasties.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Manuscript (27)</i>	<i>Reproduced</i>
XIth ctry.	Gaghik II and family	Gospels (St Jacques Jerusalem) 2556	Der Nersessian A. a. t. B. E.
XIIIth ctry.	Vacaghk and his family (110)	Gospels (St Jacques Jerusalem) 2568	Han Ams. 1910
1262	Leo II and Kyranna (129) (83)	Tetraevang. (St Jacques Jerusalem) 2660	Der Nersessian A. a. t. B. E.
1272*	Leo II and Kyranna and family (129) (83)	Gospels (St Jacques Jerusalem) 2563	Han Ams. 1910
1275 ca.	Leo II		Han Ams. 1910
XIIIth ctry.	Jean Rabun, the Bishop (109)	Gospels (St Jacques Jerusalem) 1263	Hovsepian A. d. Paléogr.
XIVth ctry.	Hethum of Korikos (117)	(Bibliothèque Nationale)	
1293	Hethum II (153)	Reliquary of Shegvra	Sissouan Morgan
1330	Leo IV (184)	" Assises of Ant. " (St Lazare, Venice) 107	Morgan
1346 (?)	Marie of Barba'ron, wife of Baudouin of Neghir (147)	Tetraevang. (St Jacques Jerusalem) 1973	Der Nersessian A. a. t. B. E.
1350 (?)	Marie the " Old Queen " (175)	Psalter	Han. Ams. 1910
1393	Leo V (196)	Tombstone (St Denis, Paris)	Han. Ams. 1910

(This list does not include numismatic representations of rulers; portraits on cilician coins can hardly be considered as such.)

\* The age of Leo's Children in 1272 (nine, eight, six, three and two years) does not fit the representation.

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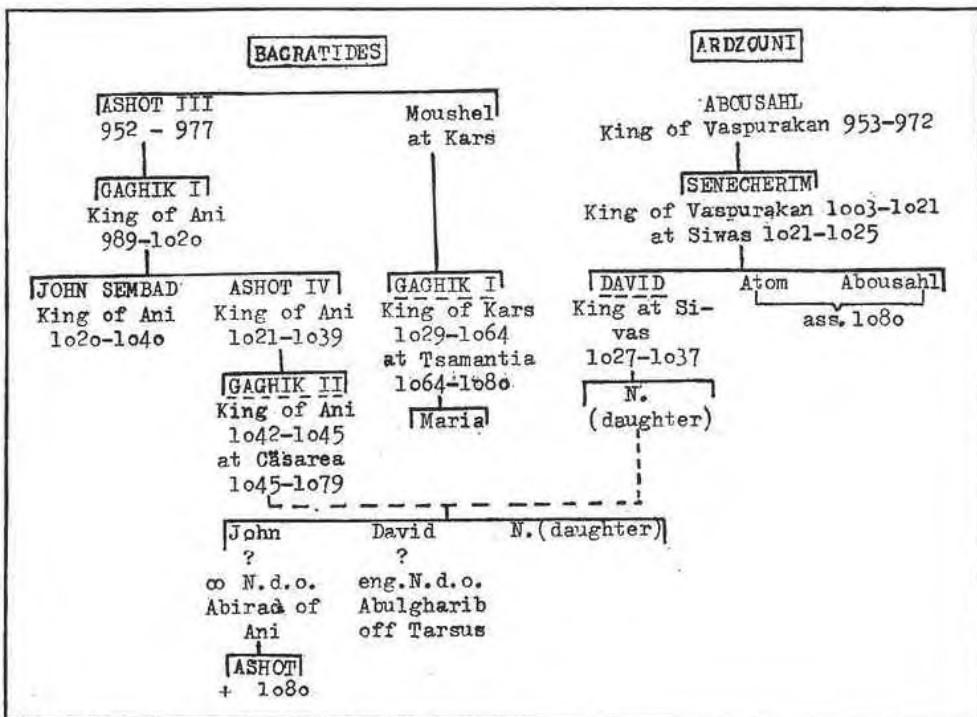
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## THE LAST KINGS OF GREATER-ARMENIA



# CORPUS

## *GENEALOGICAL TABLES*

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### ORIGINS

#### Rupenides

The origins of the Rupenides are obscure. Later statements and chronicles claiming a princely descent or linking Rupen with the Royal House of King Gaghik II are base flattery. It is more likely that Rupen was of humbler origin and served the Emperor in the Eastern Themata either in a military or an administrative capacity. He followed then—but with a longer-lasting success—the example of his compatriots Philaretos, Gabriel of Melitene, Thoros, Kog Vasil and other Armenians who, after the battle of Mandzikert and until the end of the century, tried as Byzantine officers to take advantage of the chaotic situation in the upper Euphrat-valley in order to create for themselves more or less independent, ephemeral sovereignties.

#### Hethumides

The Hethumides belonged to the highest aristocracy of Greater Armenia and are a branch of the important House of Pahlavouni. Allied to the Royal House of Ardzouni, Oshin followed his relative Abulgharib Ardzouni who acted as Byzantine Governor at Tarsus, and settled down in the Taurus Mountains. For nearly a century the Emperors entrusted the Hethumides with the governorship of Western-Cilicia; the Hethumides in return served the Empire and the Comnenos with unshakable fidelity.

## OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE GENEALOGICAL TABLES

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### A. Names

Sources, documents and chronicles of Armenia—a cosmopolitan world—applied Greek, Armenian and Latin variants for first names,—and often not only variants but a different name is taken by an individual when using another language or living in another country. For example Rita (157) is called in Byzance Xenia as Empress and Marie as nun.

It is therefore possible that two individuals mentioned under different christian names, may well be one and the same person.

This may also apply to the second name: the Lords of "Saravantikar" call themselves in frankish "La Roche" which is the literal translation of the Armenian name.

For the transliteration of Armenian names, the Tables are following the "Recueil des Historiens des Croisades" and its successors. It is not the purpose of this work to indulge in ethymological studies, and for example "Vacaghk" is continued to be spelt like that, even though the correct transliteration would be "Vacak".

### B. Dates

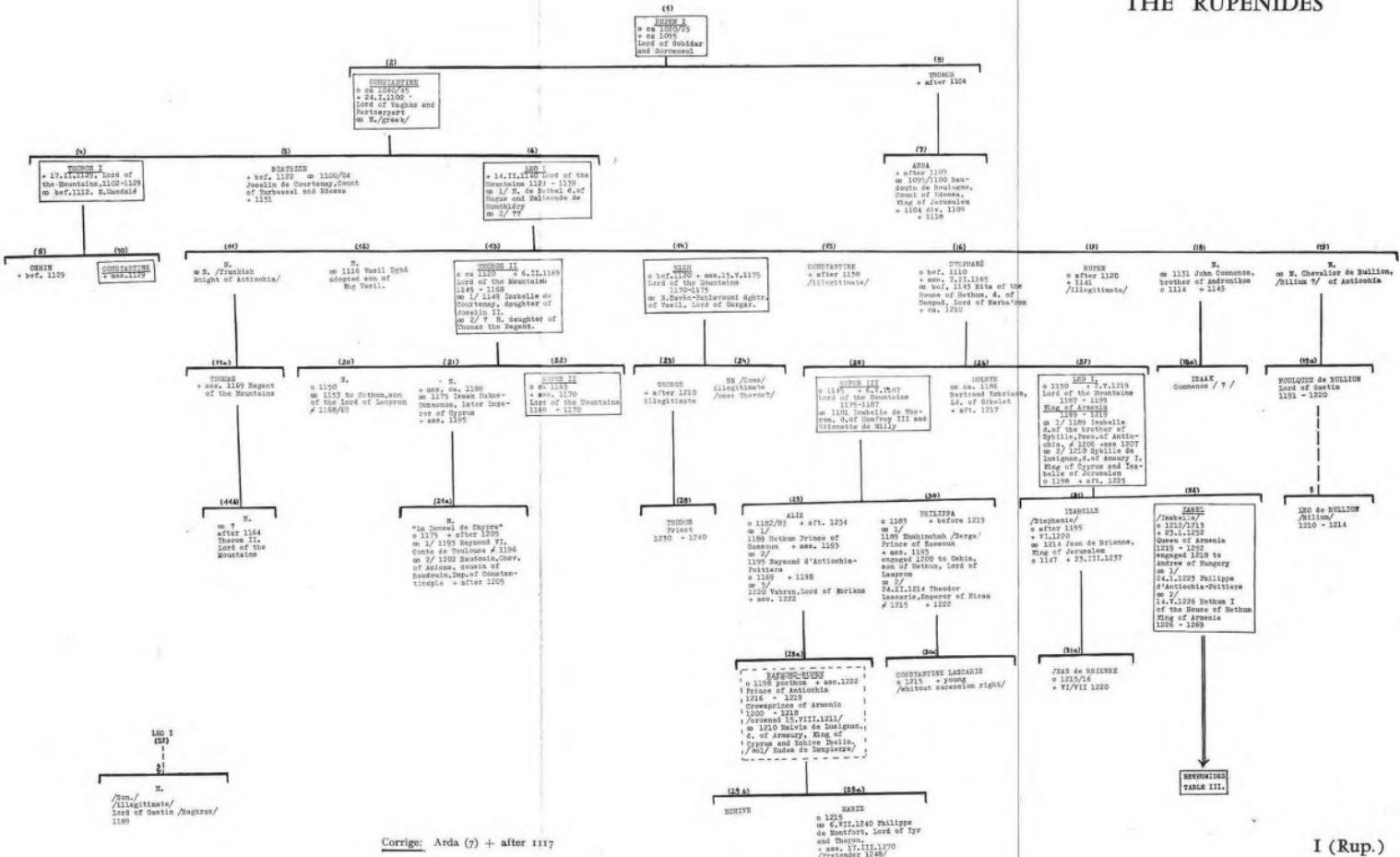
Date-recording in different calendars, confusion which arises in calendar conversion, inaccuracy of the chronicles concerning dates, uncertainty as according to which calendar a date is given, make dating with strict accuracy almost impossible (especially in the xirthe and xiiith centuries—in the xivth century the roman calendar is used by the main sources). The transcription of the Armenian calendar into the Roman one provides further inaccuracies. The Armenian calendar year does not coincide with the Roman one. For example the Armenian year 549 starts on the 25th of February of the year 1100 and ends on the 24th of February of the year 1101, the year 647 goes from the 31st of January 1198 to the 30th of January 1199. The difference decreases further until the Armenian year of 771 coincides with the roman year of 1322 and runs from the 1st of January 1322 to the 31st of December of the same year. The year 789 starts on the 27th of December 1339. The difference between the two calendars is therefore not regular and constant, but decreases from 552 to 550 years.

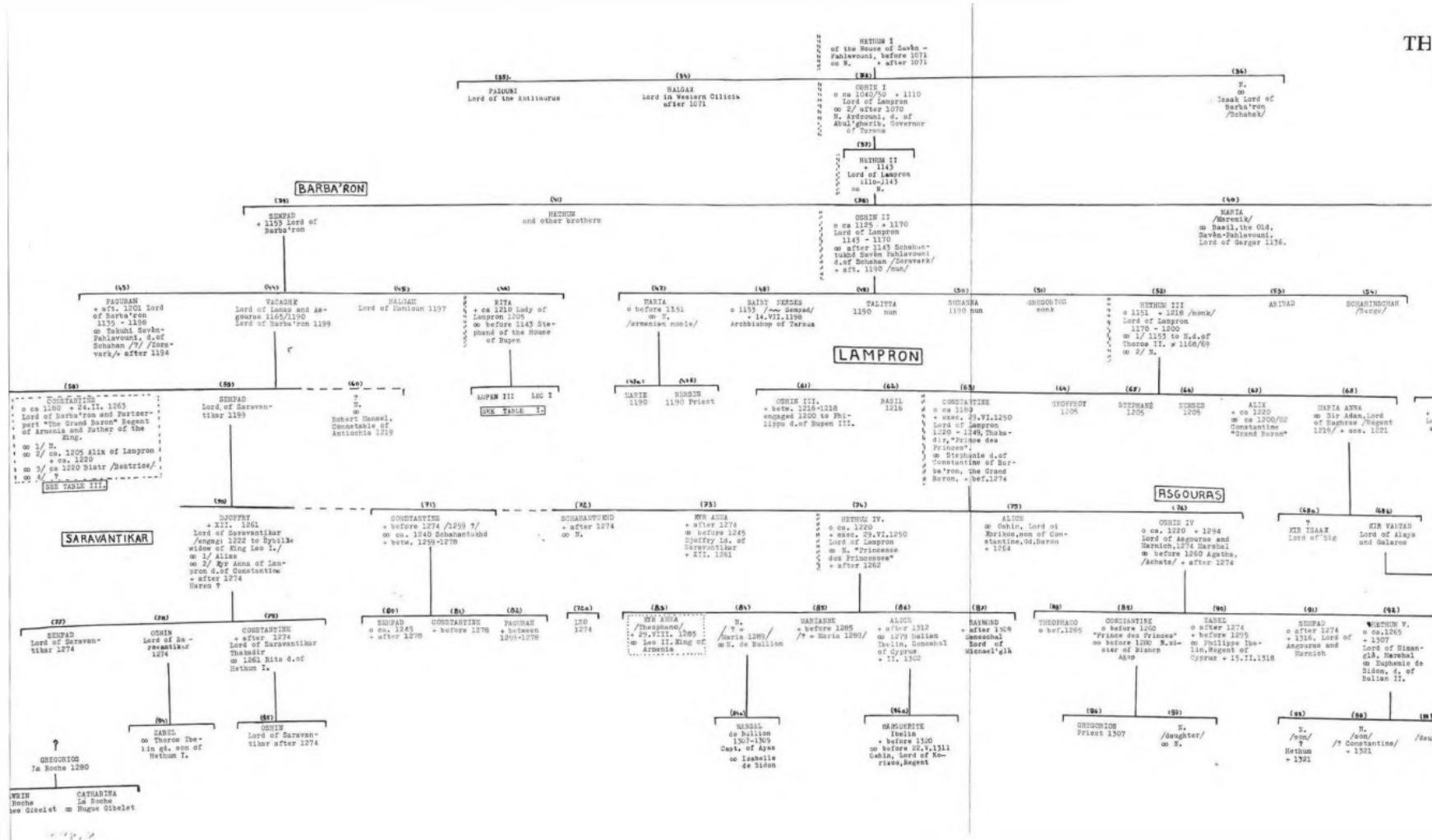
Therefore during the extent of the Armeno-Cilician history we have a yearly difference of two to one months, which means that a fact accounted for in an Armenian calendar year, could have taken place during two different roman years. For example if a person is said to have been born in 549, there are 10 chances to 12 that the birthdate falls in the year 1100, and two chances that it falls in January or February 1101.

The annotations give an indication of the respective sources. If for the xirthe and xiiith centuries a source derives from an Armenian calendar, a possible shifting of two or one month is when transposed into the roman calendar possible. For further details I refer to Dulaurier: "Recherches sur la Chronologie Arménienne".

Abbreviations:	
	o born
	oo married
	+ dead
	=/= separated or divorced
	w baptised
	ass. assassinated
	= liaison
	eng engaged
	n. c. "non consumatum"
	o.a.w. of another wife

# THE RUPENIDES





## THE HETHUMIDES (Lampron)

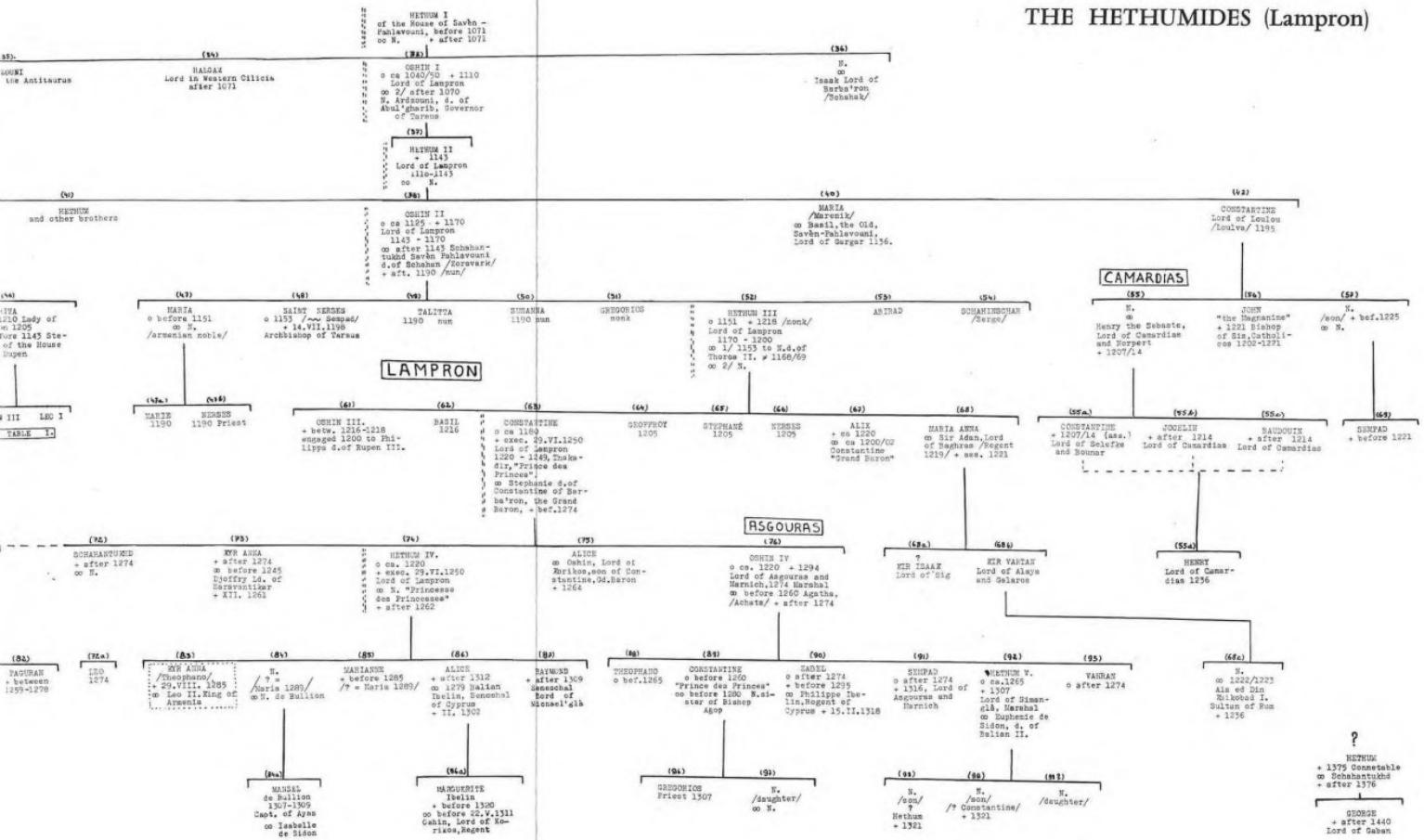
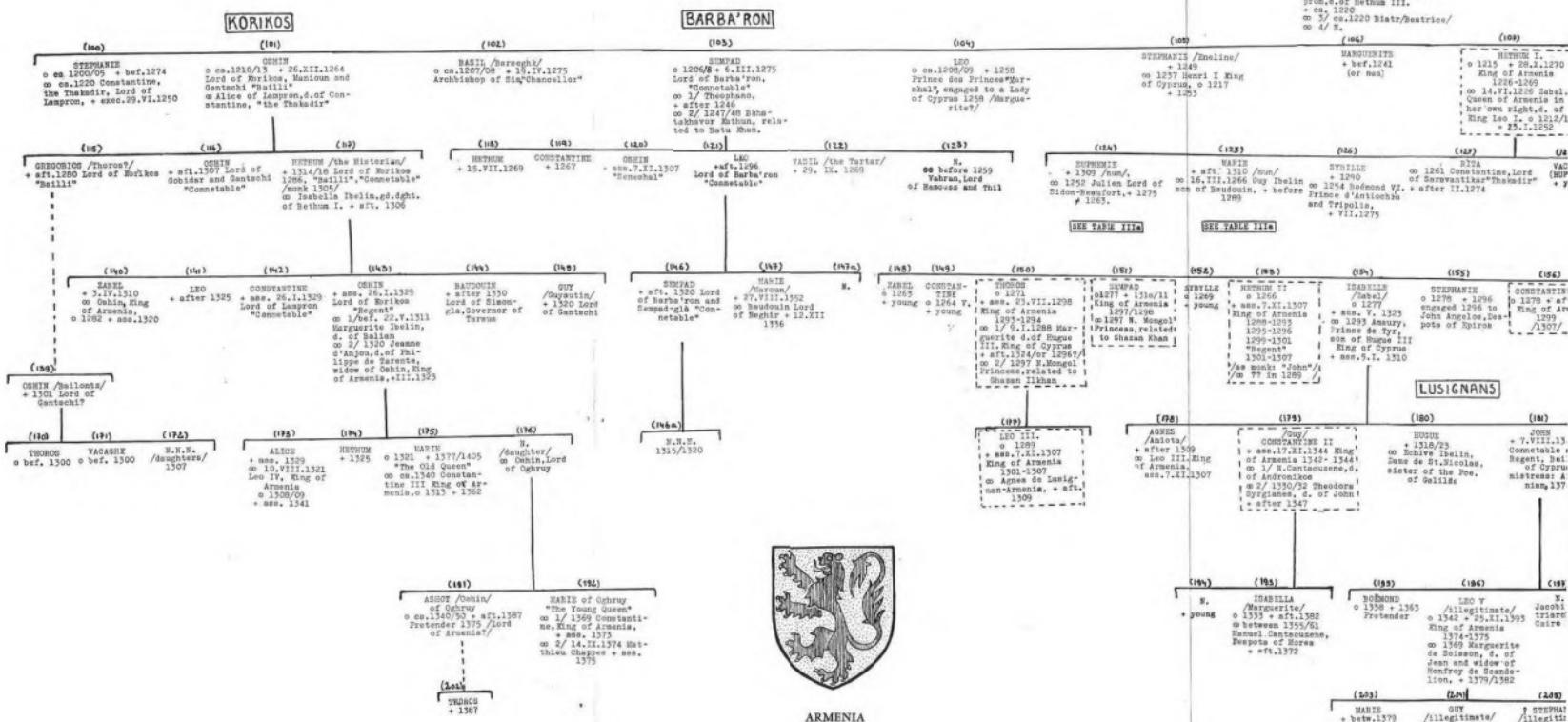
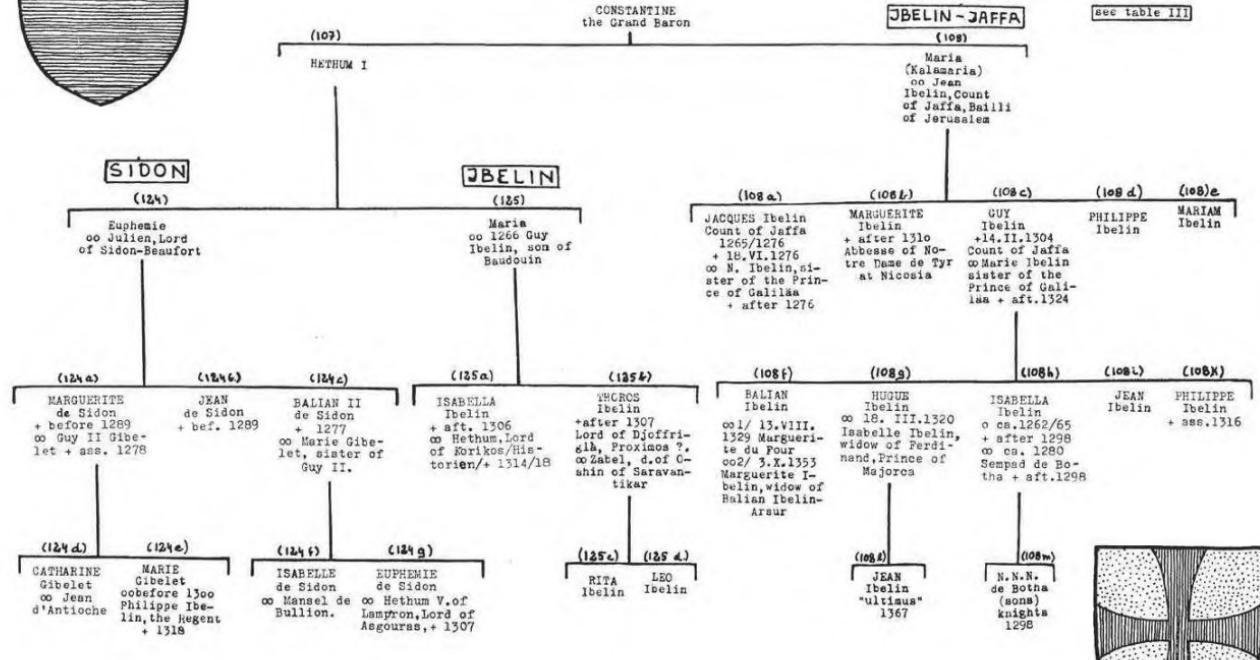
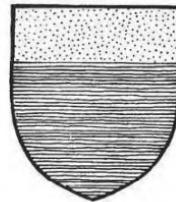


FIGURE TABLE II

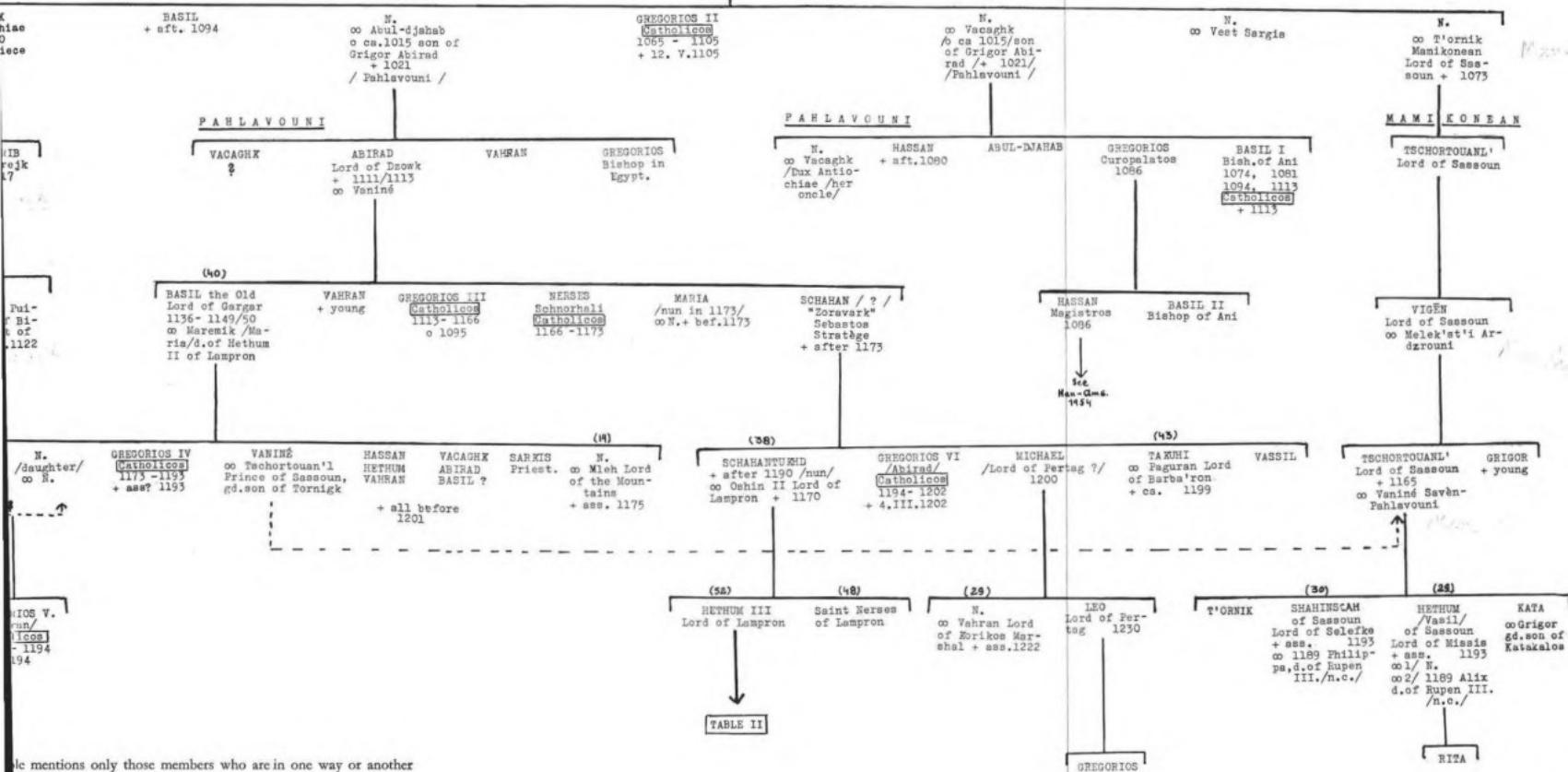


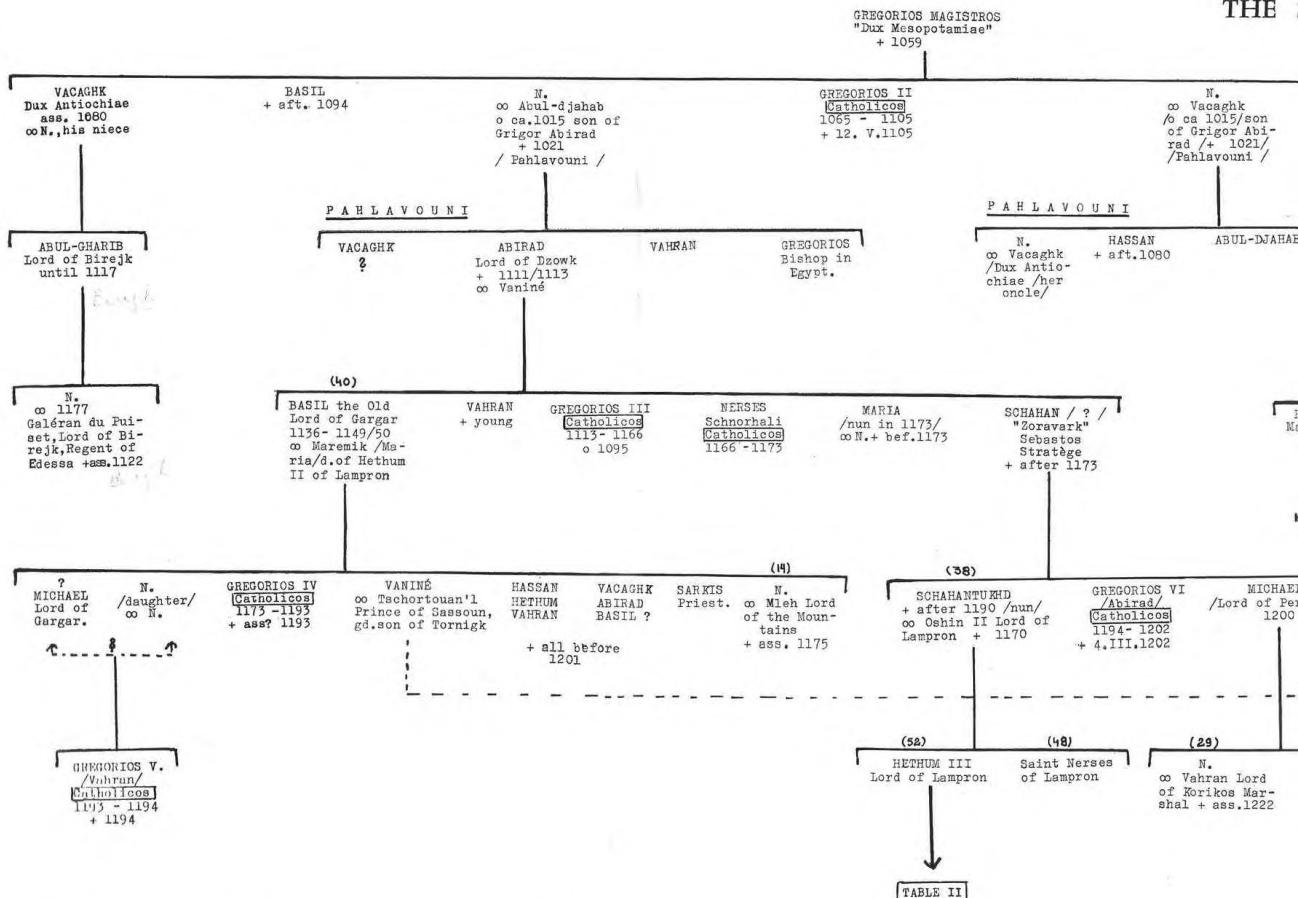


# THE "ARMENIZED" IBELIN and SIDON



THE SAVÈN - PAHLAVOUNI and MAMIKONEAN





This Table mentions only those members who are in one way or another connected with the history of Armeno-Cilicia or its dynasties.

## ANNOTATIONS

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TABLE I. — *The House of Rupen*

1	RUPEN	See: Math. d'Ed. (402); Samuel d'Ani (Brosset 453); Adontz: Byzantion, 10/1935; Kirakos (Brosset 54/55); According to Samuel d'Ani, Rupen died at the age of 70; according to Tchamitch at 60; bur. at Castalon.
2	CONSTANTINE	Math. d'Ed. (402); Bar Hebräus (267); Albert d'Aix; Art de vérifier les dates; soldier in King Gaghik's (+ 1079) army. Bur. at Castalon.
2 bis	N.	Greek, descended from Bardas Phokas: Kemal ud Din (1205).
3	THOROS	Also Taphnuz, Math. d'Ed. (402); Bar Hebräus (267); Albert d'Aix; Alishan, L.L.M. 16 and Sis; Grousset: H.d.C. I (63); Iskenderian (Ter Gregorian I.: Die Kreuzfahrer und die armenischen Nachbarfürstentümer, Leipzig, 1915): "Thoros, in order to escape the avidity of his son-in-law is taking refuge to the mountains." Alishan says that he died at Constantinople.
4	THOROS I	Antinellus? (Albert d'Aix); Muralt and Iskenderian, op. cit., give in opposition to all other authors as deathdate 1123; "Sebastos": Inscription at the church of Anazarbe; bur. at Trazarg.
4 bis	N.	Math. d'Ed. (R.H.C. 98); Hist. Royal; Sempad: "She was the daughter of the <i>eldest</i> brother Mantalé"; her marriage must have taken place before 1110-1112.
5	BEATRICE	Latin name, the armenian unknown; La Monte: Rev. H. Roum. 1938; Cartul. Delaville-Le Roulx IV (312); Grousset: H.d.C. II (51); deathdate at G. de Tyr (1113)?, probably end of 1119.
6	LEO	Also Livon; greek descent see under 2bis: Kemal ed Din: Hist. of Aleppo 1897 (41) and Byzantion X. Iskenderian: Leo ruled already in the eastern part of the "Mountains" during the lifetime of Thoros I (79).
6 bis	N.	Beatrice or Cecile? Daughter of Hugue de Rethel and Mélisende de Monthléry. Ordericus (Le Prevost, XI): "Only Leo, and <i>not</i> his brother Thoros uncle of Baudouin's II daughter Alice". Whithout mention of sources: Langlois: T.d.C.d.A. (7); La Monte: Speculum XVII; Bedoukian, C. o. A. C., /6; Alishan: L.L.M. (27) and Sis.; Tcham.; Seb. Paoli; Gregoire le Prêtre. She could be identical with the Lady Cecile "Dame de Tarse" (Röhricht Add. 114c and Rev. Or. Lat. 1899-1900). She was certainly not the only wife of Leo; it is unlikely that a Lady of such quality should have been taken as a prisoner to Constantinople (1138). Hugue de Rethel had several daughters: Mathilde, wife of Eude de Vitry; Hodierne, wife of Heribrand de Hierges; N. wife of Roger of Antiochia (see genealogical table V). Leo's wife could have been another unknown daughter, or may be one of the above mentioned ladies married twice. Hethum and Vahran (198) say that Mleh, Stephané (and Constantine?) went to their <i>maternal</i> uncle or their <i>maternal</i> relatives in Edessa. Jocelin's I mother

that Mleh, Stephané and probably Constantine were the offspring of the "Rethel" Lady while I suppose Thoros and Rupen to be the children of a second marriage.  
 (Muralt: Essai de Chronographie byzantine, ad. 1113: She is the sister of Jocelin de Courtenay, without any sources).  
 Marriage date: 1111 (Samuel d'Ani) 1116 (Tchamitch).

- |        |             |  |
|--------|-------------|--|
| 7      | ARDA        | Grousset: H.d.C. I ; Alishan; L.L.M. (17) is in contradiction to G. de Tyr ; Jean de Vitry confounds her with Morfia ; Gesta Dei per Francos (259). She died after the separation of her husband's third marriage (in 1113-1114) in Constantinople (G. de Tyr).  |
| 9      | OSHIN       | Samuel d'Ani.  |
| 10     | CONSTANTINE | Samuel d'Ani ; Vahram; Inscription at the church of Anazarbe ; Poisoned and buried at Trazarg,   |
| 11     | N.          | Married to a frankish knight from Antiochia. Seb. Paoli (Cart.) is obviously mistaken in saying that she married afterwards Jocelin I de Courtenay (see 5) ; her son Thomas would than have been born before 1105, which does not fit the statement of Bar Hebräus that he is <i>young</i> ("the young governor") in 1168. He was nevertheless grown up in 1152. G. de Tyr (990) and Alishan: L.L.M. (38) make her a sister of Leo I ; Vahram. |
| 11 b.  | N.          | See 13ter.   |
| 12     | N.          | Married to Vasil Dgha of the House of Kamsaragan (Iskenderian, 64) ; Bar Hebräus ; Math. d'Ed. Alishan: L.L.M. (25); Grousset: H.d.C. (1493) is mistaken.  |
| 13     | THOROS II   | "Pansebastor": Gregoire le Prêtre ; mentioned already with his family in 1154: Macler, C.M.H. A first marriage with a byzantine princess, mentioned by Tchamitch for the years 1140-1142, is more than doubtful ; died as a monk and burried at Trazarg.   |
| 13 bis | ISABELLE    | Michel le Syrien: Raban was at the time of the marriage 1149 (Alishan: L.L.M. (38) Sis (50) and Hist. Royal) possession of Jocelin II. The connection with Simon the Maronite humbug.  |
| 13 ter | N.          | Alishan in L.L.M. and Sis without sources ; also Ducange-Rey: Fam. d'O.M. (gen-tab.). Vahram (1864/14).  |
| 14     | MLEH        | Born before 1120: already templar in 1138 ; brother-in-law of Gregorius IV (Bar Hebräus ; El Athair (307).) Buried at Medzkar.   |
| 14 bis | N.          | Alishan L.L.M. (56).   |
| 15     | CONSTANTINE | The eldest son ; unclear whether illegitimate or the son of 6 bis. Iskenderian (81) says that he was blinded while his father was prisoner in Antiochia ; he died before 1144 in Edessa ; also G. de Tyr.  |
| 16     | STEPHANÉ    | Marshall 1135 ; marriage date calculated according to the birthdate of his eldest son Rupen ; deathdate: 1165, Alishan; 1162, Samuel d'Ani (?) ; buried at Arkagaghine.  |
| 16 bis | RITA        | See 46.  |
| 17     | RUPEN       | Youngest son born ca 1122 ("young youth at his death in 1138-1139"). Alishan L.L.M. (30) pretends that he is illegitimate (why?).  |

18 N. Married 1131: Chalandon II (84-109); Bar Hebräus: "Lady of Missis and Adana"; Toumanoff: Speculum 15/3 also for her son Isaac.

19 N. Married after 1145; her son Foulques is Leo's I cousin: Eracles (II, 136) "Leo" and "Richard" 1200-1214 (Langlois, Doc. Arm.) probably grandsons. (See also Röhricht: 869,870 "Levonus de Bilium".)

Likely order of birth of the above mentioned children (11-19) of Leo:

- 1) N. married to Vasil Dgha in 1116;
- 2) Constantine, the eldest son (maybe illegitimate?);
- 3) Stephané, marshal in 1135, married ca. 1140-1145;
- 4) Mleh, templar before 1138;
- 5) N. married to N. of Antiochia ca. 1125-1130;
- 6) N. married to John Comnenos in 1131;
- 7) Thoros, born ca. 1120.
- 8) Rupen, the youngest son, born ca. 1122;
- 9) N. married to N. Bullion after 1145.

20 N. Engaged (or married?) as a child; separated 1168; Alishan: Sis and Hist. Royal.

21 N. Gestae Henri Regis; George Hill: Hist. of Cyprus; La Monte: The Crusade of Richard C.d.L. 1941; Chalandon; Grousset; Eracles; Harry Luke: Cyprus, records a second marriage of Isaac (before 1191, but without source) with N. of Sicily, which would give the following relationship:

William I of Sicily.

William II	N. (illegitimate)	N. (illegitimate)
∞ 1177	∞	∞ ca. 1190
Joan of England	Margaritone of Brindisi	Emperor Isaac of Cyprus

21 a. N. The "Damsel de Chypre": R.H.C./Grc. II (489); her second marriage: Cont. G. de Tyr XXVIII (250): "related to the Counts of Flanders, the Chevalier Baudouin d'Amiens"; Alishan: L.L.M. (240); N. Choniates (367) Albert; d'Aix. Muralt: Chron. Byz. II (242): engaged in 1190 to the Duke of Austria (?). She is most probably the greek Lady of the Troubadour Pierre Vidal.

22 RUPEN Supposed to be of his father's second marriage; assassinated by immuration and buried at Hrom'gla.

23 GEORGE Illegitimate; Alishan: Sis and L.L.M. (Hist. R.); blinded by Leo I before 1200.

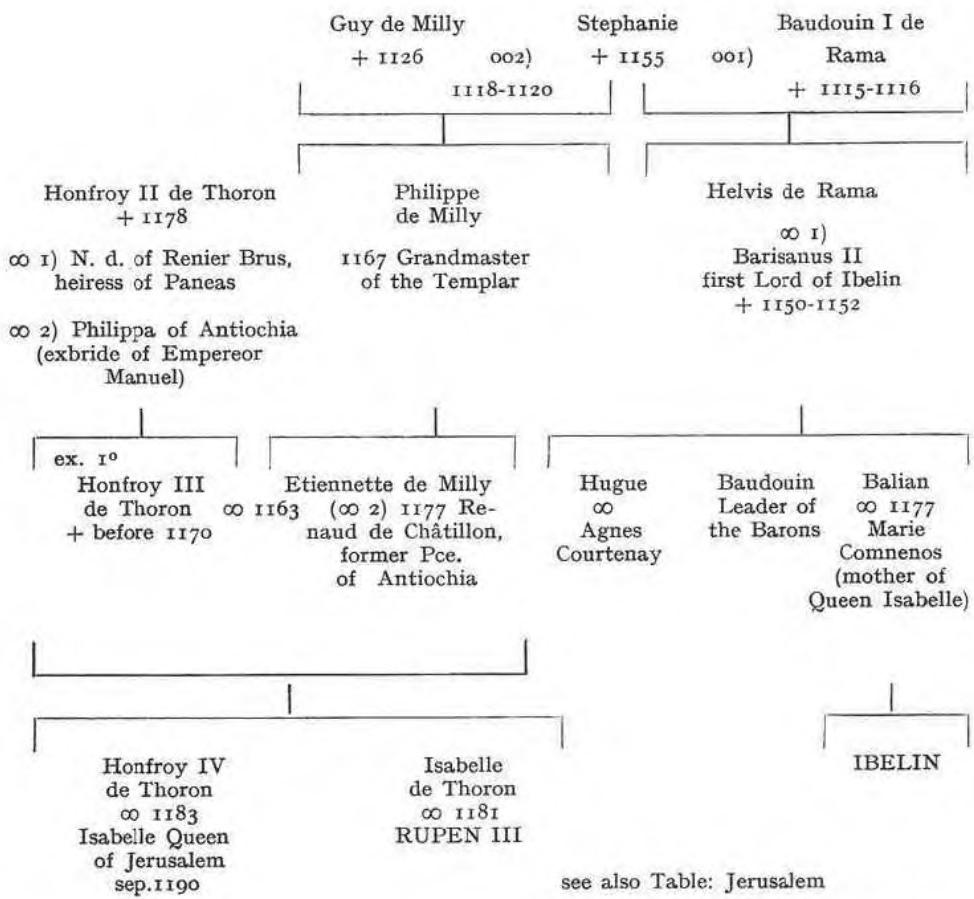
24 THOROS And other brothers and sisters, all illegitimate, according to Alishan; also Morgan.

25 RUPEN III Born 1145; Vahram makes some allusion to a first marriage with a greek Lady? Divorced? Died as monk and buried at Trazarg; Inscription at Anazarbe.

## 25 bis ISABELLE

According to Sempad (627) the marriage took place in Jerusalem;  
Rey: Rev. de l'Or. Lat., 1896.

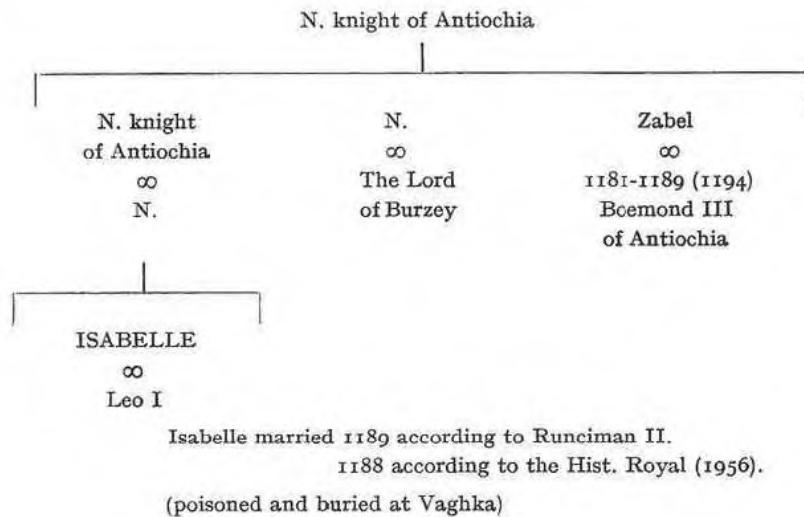
The extremely important relationship between Rupen III and the Royal House of Jerusalem through his wife may best be explained by the following table:



26 DOLETE Also Talita; Ducange; Paoli; Cod. Dipl. I (1517); Assises, R.H.C. II (465); Rev. de l'Or. Lat. III, 1895: marriage 1186? L.O.M. statement that she is a niece of King Leo I, is obviously wrong.

27 LEO I Begin of reign: 1186 (1189 his third year: Clemence III to Leo, Prince of the Mountains). Two coronations: before 14-7-1198 with greek diadem, 6-1-1199 with crown of Henry VI.  
Princeps: Jaffé 1646.  
Rex: Röhricht 755: 23-5-1199.  
Deathdate at Alishan: L.L.M. 25-1-1220 an obvious mistake.  
Buried at Agner and Sis.

- 27 bis ISABELLE  
(ZABEL) Sybille ; Sempad and Hist. Royal: daughter of the brother of the Princess of Antiochia, therefore:



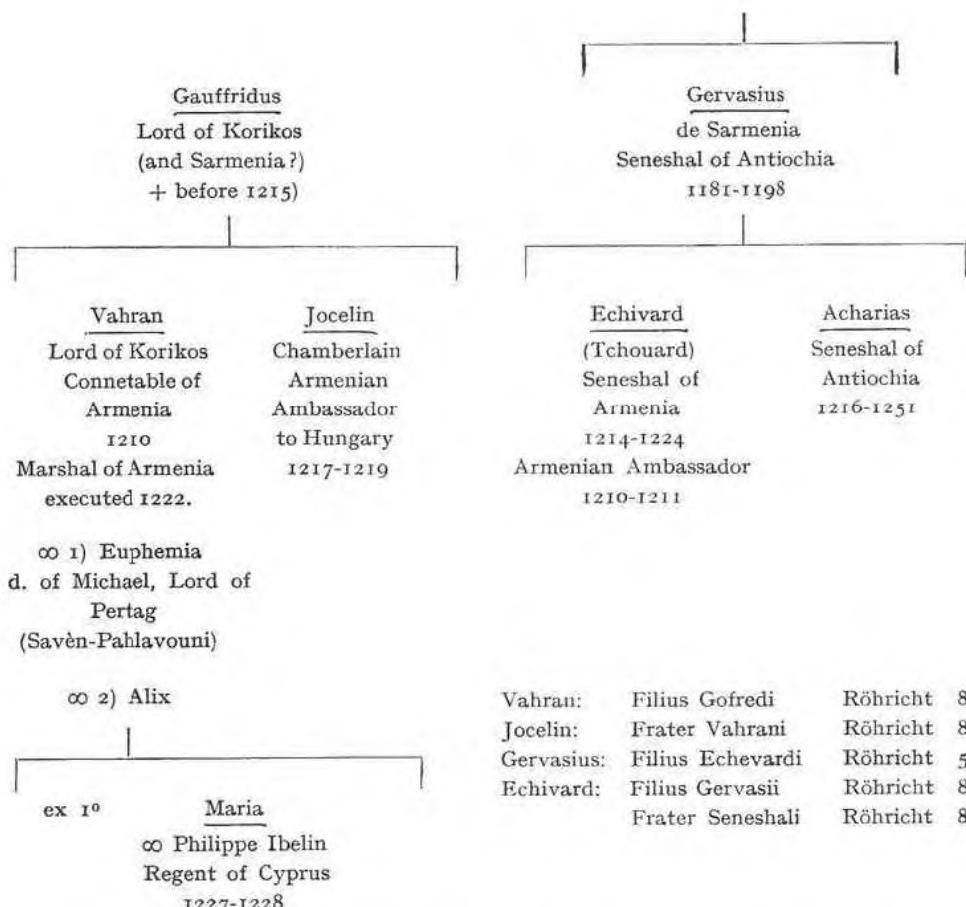
- 27 ter SYBILLE Bar Hebräus (443) for her engagement with Geoffroy of Saravantikar ; Alishan: L.L.M. (313) ; George Hill: Hist. of Cyprus.

- 28 THOROS Alishan: L.L.M. (332) publishes a colophon written by Thoros after 1259 (year of the consecration as bishop of John, brother of Hethum I): "Thoros, priest, of the House of Rupen."

- 29 ALIX First marriage never consummated (H.R. 1188) ; Hethum of the House of Mamikonean (see Table IV) also called Vasil, must have been married before as he has a daughter RITA (Rey: Lords of Beyrouth in Rev Or. Lat.), Adontz: Byzantium X ("Taronites"). Raymond died in the second half of 1198: his son posthumus, baptized by Archbishop Conrad of Mainz, beginning of 1199.

For third marriage see in detail: Bar Hebräus (443) ; Alishan H.R. ; the "Petite Chronologie" (104) says, that in 1222 (?) Vahran sent his wife back to her brother Leo, Lord of Pertag and Manhrod, in order to be able to marry Alix. "This is to me compulsory fornication and not lawful betrothal" says Bar Hebräus. Alishan is connecting Vahran with the family of the Seneschals of Antiochia and is of the opinion (L.L.M. 137) that Gervasius and Gauffridus is the same person, but without giving his sources (??).

Echivard  
 Seneshal of Antiochia  
 (of the House of Chabannais  
 et Confalon)  
 1149-1175



Vahran is appearing very often together with Leonis de Bilium (so Röhricht 877,885).

29 a RAYMOND-RUPEN Coronation 15-8-1211 with crown bestowed by the Emperor Otto IV: Willibrand of Oldenburg ; Röhricht 795-921 (1204-1219) ; Cahen: Syrie du Nord ; L.O.M; Cod. Borg. Vatic. 3.

29 a/bis HELVIS Firstly married to Eudes de Dampierre: Reg. Pap. 24-9-1211 and 25-7-1217 (Innocence III orders inquiry into the second marriage as a case of abduction A. Luchère (53); Pretussi: Reg. "et nata".

Müller: Documenti sulle relazioni della Citta Toscana coll Oriente Christiano, Firenze 1879 (90).

29 c	PHILIPPE	Pretender to the crown of Armenia in 1248: Historia Tartarorum, Simon de St. Quentin. Mar. Disp. 6-7-1240 for the 4th degree (Ibelin).
30	PHILIPPA	First marriage not consummated ; Shahinshah of the House of Mamikonean, see Table IV. Engagement with Oshin of Lampron: Kirakos XXXVII ; Alishan L.L.M. (263) and Sempad (640). For marriage Lascaris see: Heissenberg: Bayr. Akademie der Wissenschaften I 1929 and Adontz: Byzantion X (" Taronites "). This marriage was dissolved for religious reasons.
31	ISABELLE	Also Stephanie ; marriage 1214 and not 1213 ; Doc. Alishan L.L.M. (361). Her death at Acre in June 1220: G. de Tyr. Papal recognition of succession right: Honorius III, 2 II, 1220 (Pressuti 2320).
31 a	JEAN	Röhricht (702) ; G. de Tyr ; Paoli ; see also: Donovan, Pelagius and the 5th Crusade (1950).
32	ZABEL (ISABELLE)	Birthdate according to Sempad: 1212 (the date 1216 given by C. Cahen can not be right, as her first marriage v. as consummated in 1225). Philippe was crowned June 1222. Her marriage with Hethum was only legalised by Rome in 1237 ; Boëmond V of Antiochia was requesting Gregorius IX to declare the marriage of Zabel and Hethum non-valid (Cahen: Syrie du Nord). Her deathdate according to Hethum II (Pet. Chron. Mob. Calendar). Queen Zabel died at Ked and was buried at Trazarg.
?	N.	Alishan: Sis (216) and Sempad (ed. Venice, 215) doubtful: referring to the mention " Ibni Livoun Sahib el Armen " in Kemal Altevareyik Ibn Alatyr, ad 1189, cas as well mean Leo himself " Livoun " being the name of the family and country. According to the " notes de Mas Latrie " at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Leo I had an illegitimate son called Constantine (no source mentioned!).

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TABLE II. — *The House of Hethum (1)*

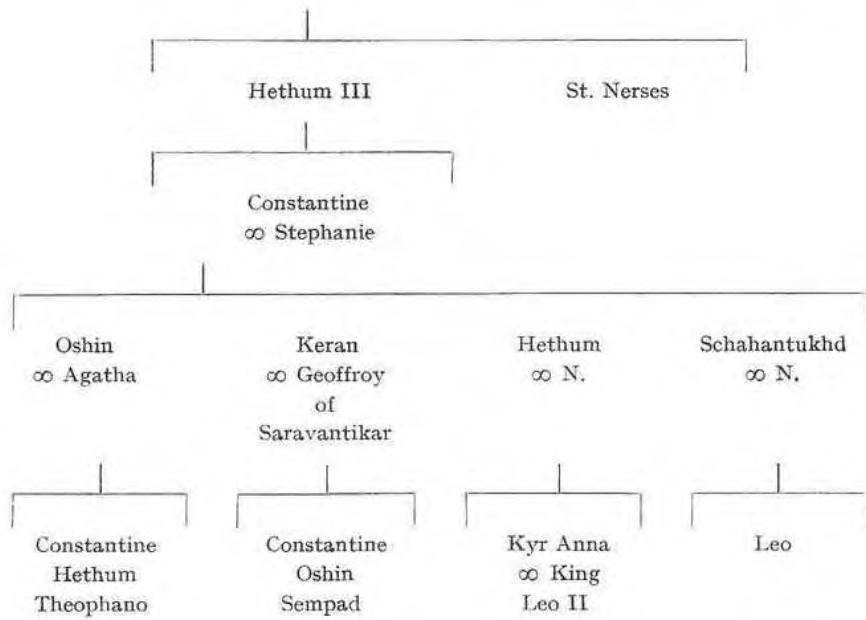
" Of the House of Pahlavouni, allied to the Ardzouni "; Tetraevangel. of Marshal Oshin (76). Handes Amsorya 1898 (244-248) and Rev. Et. Arm. VI (173). (This tetraevangel. is later referred to as Tetraev. 1274.)

?	HETHUM I	K. Setton: Hist. of the Crusades I (298) ; Alishan: L.L.M. (11) mentions his widow in 1071.
33	OSHIN I	Math. d'Ed. ; Samuel d'Ani ; Anne Comm. XII ; Han. Ams. 1954: in Cilicia in 1073 ; Maybe the " Ursinus " of the latinwritten chronicles. " Sebastos "; Der Nersessian: Man. Arm. III (73). Buried at Melidje.
33 bis	N.	Han. Ams. 1954 ; Vahram ; Alishan: L.L.M. (5) and H.R.
34	HALCAM	Alishan ; H.R. ; with descendants, according to Alishan.
35	PAZUNI	(?) Math. d'Ed. ; Grousset: H.d.C. I (78) ; Alishan: L.L.M. (12).

36	N.	Byzant. Ztschrft 36 ; Akinian: Han. Ams 1954 ; Alishan: Sis (73).
37	HETHUM II	" Sebastos ": Chalandon:Comm. ; deathdate: Alishan, H.R. ; Buried at Shgevra.
38	OSHIN II	" Sebastos " ibid. ; deathdate: Sempad (Chalandon gives 1168) ; related to the Nathanaëls: Alishan: Sis (from his motherside?) ; buried at Shgevra.
38 bis	SCHAHANTUKHD	R.H.C. I Arm. ; Alishan: Sis (St. Nerses's letter) ; she enters the convent in 1190 ; buried at Shgevra.
39	SEMPAD	Second son ; married before his father's death: Alishan, Sis ; fell at Mopsuestis and buried at Melidje.
39 bis	N.	Maybe of the House of Nathanaël and heiress of Asgouras.
40	MARIA	Also Maremik ; Alishan: Sis (arm. ed.) ; Akinian: Han. Ams. 1954 ; see also: Leroy: Annuaire.
41	HETHUM	Grown up before 1143 with brothers and sisters (one of the brothers maybe father of Hethum, Lord of Manachi, near Barba'ron, in 1199?).
42	CONSTANTINE	(Lord of Louvla?) ; Alishan: H.R. (gospel of 1215) : oncle of Hethum II ; Sempad (652): " Son of Oshin. " Han. Ams. 1954 and Alishan: L.L.M. (267).
43	PAGURAN	Mscpt. Jerusalem 247 ; Gospel of Sebastia ans Kars (Der Nersessian: Man. Arm. III (85): " Son of Sempad, son of Hethum. " (1194) Pap. Let.: Alish. L.L.M. (225) ; dead after 17-12-1201 and buried at Melidje.
43 bis	TAKUHI	Col. Mscpt. " Siwas " 1066: dead after 1194 ; Mscpt. Garchin: Hovsepian I (583).
44	VACAGHK	Bar Hebräus (443) ; Sempad: Lord of Asgouras from 1165-1190 (formerly in possession of the Nathanaëls) ; Röhricht 820 (11-1207): " Cancelarius Armeniae et Leonis regis avunculus " and 843 (1210): " Marshall ".
45	HALCAM	Sempad ; Alishan: L.L.M. (157) (H.R.) ; with descendence to which can belong a certain Halcam, killed by the Karamans at the time of King Hethum I.
46	RITA	Married before 1145 ; deathdate as " very old ", after 1210: Sempad.
47	MARIA	Samuel d'Ani ; Alishan: Sis and L.L.M. (342) ibidem.
47 a	MARIA	Ibidem
47 b	NERSES	Dead after 1205.
48	St. NERSES	Baptised as Sempad ; 1176 Archbishop of Tarsus ; see: Alishan: Sis and special literature. Buried at Shgevra.
49	TALITTA	Alishan: ibidem.—nun at Shgevra.
50	SUSANNA	Alishan: ibidem.—nun at Shgevra.
51	GREGORIOS	Alishan: ibidem ; Sam. d'Ani.
52	HETHUM III	" Princeps in praeceptis Ciliciae et ingressae Pamphiliae " : Cod. Borgia 84 and 3 ; born 1151 and divorced 1071: Sempad ; Alishan: L.L.M. (56) (H.R.): Father in 1200 of several children ; " Confrater

of the Order of St. John" (Del. L.R.); monk since 1200 under the name of Elias, died as abbot of Trazarg and buried there; Mscprt. 1635 (Venice).

His descent is mentioned in the Tetraev. of his grand-son the Marshal Oshin of 1274 (see above as follows):



- |      |             |   |
|------|-------------|---|
| 53   | ABIRAD      | Alishan: Sis (118).   |
| 54   | SHAHINSHAH  | Ibidem ; Lord of Loulou (1195) ; St. Nerves ; Col.: Alishan Sis (118).  |
| 55   | N.          | Henry seems to be the son of a Baudouin or Constantine ; Alishan without further explanation believes him to be of greek origin (maybe of greek faith?) ; Corresp. Innocence III.<br>Sempad says clearly that he is the brother-in-law of the Catolicos John ; so also Col. Alishan: Sis 332 (and not son-in-law as Der Nersessian, Dumbarton Oaks Papers IV 157) ; also Alishan: L.L.M. (271). |
| 55 a | CONSTANTINE | Sempad ; Alishan Sis (331-332) : 1205 Ambassador at Ptolemais and "relative of King Leo I". — Lord of Camardias 1194.   |
| 55 b | JOCELIN     | Sempad.   |
| 55 c | BAUDOUIN    | Ibidem.   |
| 55 d | HENRY       | C. Cahen: Syrie du Nord mentions in 1236 Henry Lord of Camardias who could only be a grandson of 55. (Camardias since 1210 possession of the Hospital).   |
| 56   | JOHN        | "The Magnanimous" ; born ca. 1150 ; Chancellor 1194 ; Buried at Trazarg.  |
| 57   | N.          | A daughter according to Alishan, Sis (arm. ed.) ; a son according to Akinian (Han. Ams. 1954.)  |

The Regent, Father of the King, the "Moson" (High Lord of Justice), "Custos Regni Corone"; "ex stirpis regiae" (22-I-1236) Langlois, Doc. Arm. XVIII; Inscpt. Kilissi Kalaa (1241); L.O.M.; Byz. Ztschft. 1936, 1941; Codex Borgia 61 (cf. ad) 136-138; Röhricht 869 (1214: Connétable); Röhricht, 1060; Alishan; H.R. Sis and L.L.M. (366);

His deathdate: Pet. Chron. 1262.

Brosset, Chron. (473) 1261-1262.

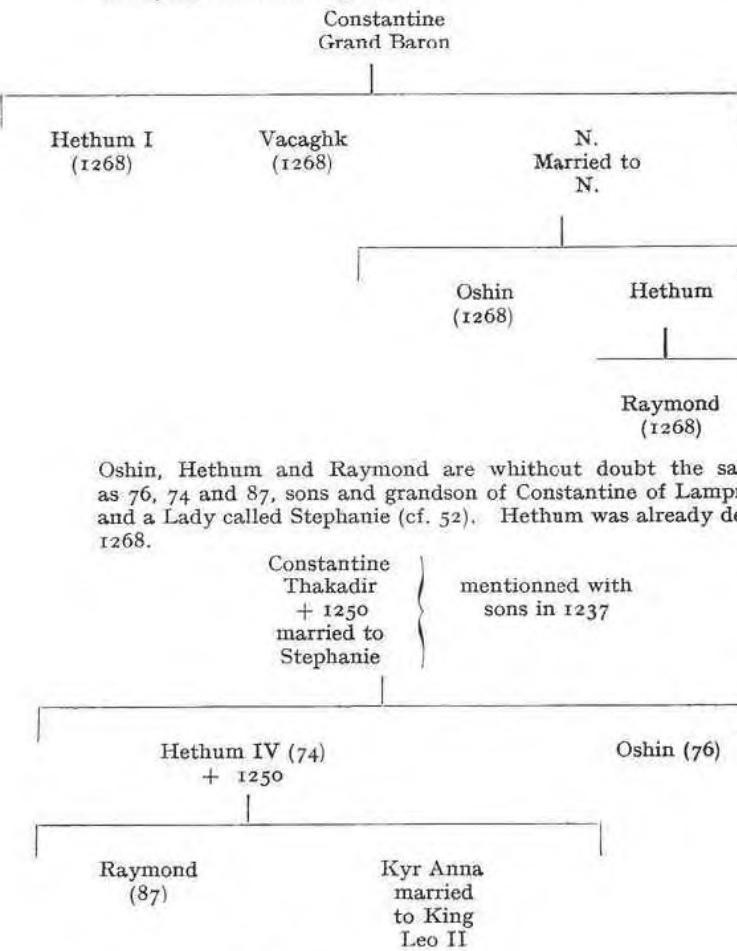
Alishan (Ass. d'Ant.) 24-II-1263.

(But, if he died after Hulagu Khan, his death must fall in the year 1265?)

58 bis N.

Constantine must have had a first wife, deceased (or divorced?) before 1204, when he is already married to Alix. This first wife is the mother of a daughter Stephanie who married Constantine of Lampron, the Thakadir (100), as indicated clearly by Sempad (H.R. new edit. for the year 1268): "were sent to Egypt as hostages: Vacaghk, son of Constantine, the Grand Baron; Oshin, son of the sister of King Hethum I; Raymond, son of his (Oshin's) brother Hethum."

This gives the following filiation:



Oshin, Hethum and Raymond are without doubt the same as 76, 74 and 87, sons and grandson of Constantine of Lampron and a Lady called Stephanie (cf. 52). Hethum was already dead 1268.

Constantine  
Thakadir  
+ 1250  
married to  
Stephanie

} mentioned with  
sons in 1237

Hethum IV (74)  
+ 1250

Oshin (76)

Raymond  
(87)

Kyr Anna  
married  
to King  
Leo II

(Alishan's supposition (Sis 107, 139, 213) that Lshin and Hethum are sons of Kala Marie, married to Jean Ibelin (113) is completely wrong. Alishan publishes himself (Sis 253) Bishop John's colophon concerning the Ibelin family. It is furthermore unbelievable that the Sultan would have accepted as hostages in exchange of the Armenian Crownprince two Ibelins.)

As we know from the inscription at Kilissi Kalaa all children of Constantine's second marriage with Alix of Lampron, who died after 1220, we have to admit a first marriage with a yet unknown Lady.

58 *ter* ALIX

Inscription of Kilissi Kalaa from 1241; Codex Borgia 61.

She is mother of

101                      to                      108

58 *qua.* BIATR (Beatrix)

Colophon of her son John, the Bishop (108); According to Alishan she is also the mother of Vacaghk (110).

Biatr is probably of frankish origin and she can well be the daughter of a Baudouin: her son, the Bishop John, and her grandson (136) were both baptised "Baudouin".

This Biatr or another fourth wife (or maybe concubine) must be the mother of:

Licos (111),  
Constantine (113).  
N. (daughter) (112).

Constantine must have had a fifth daughter: Col. Sis 157 says that in 1256 two daughters were staying with her father. 105 and 106 were already dead, 111 at this time in Palestina, so they must be 100 and 112.

If all children were born of subsequent marriages and not some out of wedlock, we can suppose the following order:

1st marriage:	Stephanie	born. ca. 1200
2d. marriage:	Basil	
	Sempad	born. 1208
	Leo	
	Oshin	
	Hethum	born. 1215
	Marguerite	
	Emeline	marr. 1237
	Marie	marr. bef. 1241
3d. marriage:	Licos	marr. 1240-45
	John	Bishop 1259
	Vacaghk	marr. 1255
	N. daughter	(Mansel?)
	Constantine	

The ms.pt. Jerusalem 2660 from 1246, Chronol. Dulaquier (332) mentions only the "5" sons: Sempad, Hethum, Oshin, Leo, Basil. Licos John and Vacaghk, and probably Constantine, were already born then; it is unclear why they are not mentioned. (See also under 108).

59 SEMPAD

Inscpt. Church of Tschander; Bar Hebräus (443); Sempad and H.R.; Lord of Saravantikar before 1199.

- 60 N. Married to Robert Mansel; his son Simon Mansel "Consanguineus" of Sempad (103); Col. Alishan; Ass. d'Ant. (before marrying 112 l); Robert was in Armenia between 1201 and 1217 (vide Cahen, Syrie; Grousset H.d.C. II (450) and III (129); Rey, Prcs. d'Ant. (405) and Dignitaires d'Antioche (119); Eracles (466) Delaville Le Roux; Cart. 1210 (Testis with Constantine Grandbaron and Sir Adan).
- The later Regent of Tripolis, Bishop Barthelemy Mansel of Tortosa was a close relative of Sybille (126) and probably a grandson of Robert.
- 61 OSHIN III Eldestborn; adult in 1200; prisoner at Konya in 1216; Ibn Bibi; Sempad mentions him with 4 brothers; Lord of Gantschi?
- 62 BASIL Ibn Bibi; prisoner with his brother in 1216.
- 63 CONSTANTINE "Thakadir". Tetraevangel. of 1274; Langlois, Doc. XVII; Delaville-Le Roux, Cart.: 19-1-1237: "Constantinus, uxore et filiis" and also 23-4-1214, 4-1215, 1233, 1237. Röhricht: 1048 (anno 1233) and note ad 1211.
- Pet. Chron. (Hethum II) II (511) gives the deathdate with the mention: "by the sword". Kirakos XXXVIII: "uncle of Hethum I".
- 64 GEOFFROY  
65 STEPHANE  
66 NERSES } Alishan Sis: divide amongst themselves the remaining estates of Hethum III in 1205; Brosset: Memor. Mscpt. Etchmiadzin.
- 67 ALIX See 58 ter. Byz. Ztschrft. 1936, 1940, 1941: Inscription Kilissi Kalaa; probably dead before 1220-1222.
- 68 MARIANNA Sempad and Kirakos; R.H.C. and Dulaurier are completely mistaken. All children of Constantine the Thakadir are born around 1220, time of the assassination of Sir Adan, so he can not have married one of them.
- Adam de Gastonis, Seneshal of Armenia: Röhricht 820, 843, 869, 875, 877 (1207-1215). He seems to be of frankish origin, but Kirakos and Bar Hebräus insist on his being of greek faith'. (Alishan, Sis 371: Ardzrouni).
- 68 b.c. VARTAN Alishan: Sis (371) and Sempad: Kir Vartan, grandson of Sir Adan?
- 69 SEMPAD Akinian: Han. Ams. 1954; Alishan, Sis (ed. in arm.); dead before 1221; Lord of Gouglag?
- 70 DJOFFRY Geoffroy; Tetraevangel. 1274; Bar Hebräus (ff. 43) Sempad and H.R.; deathdate: Alishan L.L.M. (365). SARAVANTIKA = LA ROCHE.
- 70 bis ALIX Akinian; Han. Ams. 1954.
- 70 ter KERAN Tetraevangel. 1274: already widow.
- 71 CONSTANTINE Gospel Munich Libr. (Gat.); Mscpt. of Bishop John; Alishan Sis (507): "Of the same family and cousin of Hethum and John"; H.R. calls him "of the royal family"; Akinian Han. Ams. 1954 without mentioning his sources makes him a son of Sempad (69). This family is of the greek rite, which does not facilitate the matter. The greek rite speaks against Akinian's assertion; he does not seem to be a son of the Thakadir, as he is not mentioned in the Tetraevangeliar. He may be the son of one of the many

		(Tahakadir's) brothers. We have not found yet a Constantine in this generation.
		He is maybe identical with a certain Bailli Constantine of Soma who was killed by the Karamans in 1259?
71 bis	SCHAHANTUKHD	Dead between 1259 and 1278; her son is still young in 1259. Alishan is mistaken in pretending that she is the daughter of Paguran of Barba'ron (43). The latter was born in 1153 and died in 1198; she is furthermore orthodox.
72	SCHAHANTUKHD	Tetraevangel. 1274: still alive.
72 a	LEO	Ibidem.
73	KYRANNA	Keran ; ibidem.
74	HETHUM IV	Ibidem ; Sempad (new ed.) H.R. 1268 ; "milk-brother os Hethum I" (Alishan) ; deathdate: "killed by the sword" (meanf executed together with his father) 29-6-1250; Pet. Chron. I (81) II (511) (Hethum II). It may surprise that in the Tetraevangel. Oshin calls his father "martyrized for the Christ" while in fact he was executed for his rebellion against Hethum I and his collusion with the Sultan of Rum.
74 bis	N.	Not mentioned in the Tertraevangel., so surely dead before 1274 ; "Princesse des Princesses". Taking into consideration the first names of her children (Maria, Marianna, Raymond), the roman faith of Maria (85), the marriages with Ibelins and Bullion, we may not be mistaken in seeing in her a frankish Lady, probably the daughter of a Raymond. She could be a member of the House of Antiochia, where both names (Raymond and Maria) are traditional. Such a marriage would also fit into and explain the policy of the House of Lampron and its frankish contacts. (Nearly all members are Confreres of the Hospital !) This Lady could be a daughter of Boemond IV and sister of Raymond (ass. 1219) ; maybe identical with the Maria, mentioned by L.O.M. and said to have married an Armenian, Thoros, and mother of a son Boemond. (Confusion of names by L.O.M. very frequent !) She could also have been Echive, daughter of Raymond Rupen, and sister of Maria de Montfort, grand-daughter of Alix (29 ter), of whom we have no further news.
75	ALIX	Not mentioned in the Tertraevangel, but Oshin's of Korikos children are nephews of Oshin the Marshal (76) ; Jerusalem Gospel 1916 (Col.) (1305).
76	OSHIN	His Tetraevangel. ; Mscpt. Pierpont Morgan Libr. 740: Et. Arm. VI (169) Marshal in 1274 ; Lord of Asgouras in 1277 (Sempad) ; deathdate: Alishan L.L.M. (370). — See Han. Ams. 1898.
76 bis	AGATHA	Tetraevangel. ; died after 1274.
77	SEMPAD	Ibidem ; Röhricht 1379, cum fratre Constantino (Confirmatio: Sir Gosdantz (89) Sir Renald, Sir Cuilner).
78	OSHIN	Ibidem ; Langlois: Doc. Arch. of Ven.
79	CONSTANTINE	Tetraevangel ; Thakadir in 1274 ; L.O.M. ; Chron. Arm. Dul. 1859; Röhricht: 1379: "cum fratre Sempad, Princeps".

79 bis	RITA	L.O.M.; Sempad.
80	SEMPAD	
81	CONSTANTINE	Munich Libr. Gospel; Alishan, Sis (507); Akinian: Han. Ams. 1954.
82	PAGURAN	
83	KYRANNA	Tetraevangel. Gospel, Jerusalem 2563; as a nun: Theophano; buried at Trazarg.
84	N.	Maria?—Sister of Queen Kyrranna: her son Mansel de Bullion, governor of Ayas, is "consobrinus of Oshin I" (Cypriot treaty of 1309, Amadi, etc.).
85	MARIANNA	Marioun.—Rev. Et. Arm. IX; Sarkinian: Cat. (210-211) gives as her deathdate 1295, while Alishan L.L.M. (369) mentions 1285 and adds that she is buried at Trazarg. If Sarkinians date is exact this Lady could be the "Maria, soror reginae" (Reg. Pap. 14-7-1289) and Röhricht 1490 "soror claræ memoriae reginae Armenie". Otherwise the "soror" of roman catholic faith must be 84.
86	ALIX	Gospel of Gherla (29-12-1312) (Roum. E. An. 10.39); Et. Arm. 10-1939; Macler: Arm. Mscpts; G. Hill: Hist. of Cyprus; Alishan; L.L.M. (352); her title is "tikin"; her son Guy Ibelin, the Lord of the Castle of Nicosia (+ 1309) is the gentleman sealing with the armenian lion (Schlumberger: Sig. de l'Orient Latin).
86 a	MARGUERITE (Ibelin)	L.O.M. (Ducange); vide sub 143 bis for her identification with the "Marguerite ex regno Cypro".
87	RAYMOND	See 58 bis; Sempad (new ed.) 1268; uncle of Hethum II; R.H.C. and "avunculus" in Cypriot treaty of 1309 (Amadi); Mél. Arch. et Hist. 1927.
88	THEOPHANO	Tetraevangel. "the modest damsel Thefanaw".
89	CONSTANTINE	Ibidem; "Kostands" and "Prince des Princes".
89 bis	N.	Ibidem; later colophon after 1300: Agop (= James).
90	ZABEL	Dead before 1295, date of remarriage of Philippe (Disp. 1-9-1295; Reg. Pap.). She is not mentioned in the Tetraevangeliar, so she must have been born after 1274 and died therefore very young. (Philippe is buried at the Franciscans in Nicosia.)
91	SEMPAD	Equally born after 1274; Marshal from 1307-1314: Sempad, Lists.
92	HETHUM V	Tetraevangel.: "adolescent in 1274"; Baudrillart: born 1266; deathdate: Alishan 1307, Tschan. 1320?; Marshal 1294-1307; Sempad, Lists. Byzantion, XVII: He has 2 sons and one daughter; L.O.M.
92 bis	EUPHEMIE	L.O.M.
93	VAHRAN	Alishan: Sis.
94	ZABEL	L.O.M.
95	OSHIN	Alishan: Sis.
96	GREGORIOS	Tetraevangel.; "Spiritual father in the House of the Princess" (Col. after 1300). He could be the later Bishop of Anavarz? (London Mscpt. 116); Samuel d'Ani, Brosset, Chron. 480).

- 97 N. ? maybe mother of Jacob II, Catholicos ; Macler: Et. Arm. 1926 (= Mspt; Chester Beatty Library: "Ter Jakob, the nephew on his mother side of the Catholicos Ter Grigor." — Filiation very doubtful.
- 98 N. Probably Hethum and Constantine, Lords of Dschelganotz, who fell in 1321 (Sempad). (a sister? L.O.M.).
- 99 N.
- I. GREGORIOS L.O.M.—L.O.M. translate always " Saravantikar " literally with " La Roche ". It is therefore more than likely that this two couples, strongly connected with the armenian-tripolitan border, belong to the Saravantikar branch of the Hethumides (see also 125 b, c, d).
- II. HETHUM Alishan: Sis (260). The Generalissimus of Constantine IV, Hethum, who was assassinated in 1375 and whose wife continued the struggle against the Egyptiens and whose son George was able to maintain up to 1340 a certain independency around Gaban (styled Lord of Gaban) is certainly a member of the Lampron branch.

His later descend includes:

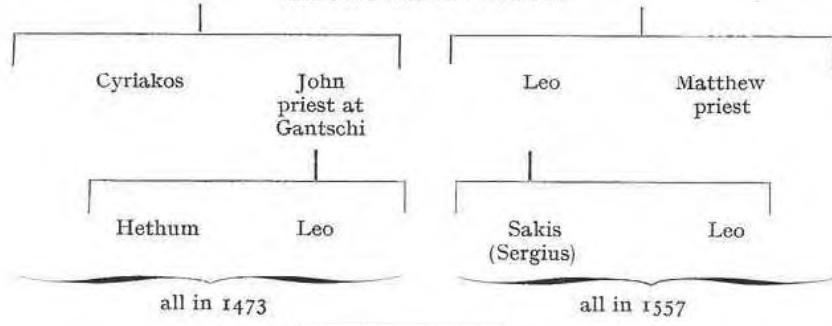


TABLE III.—*The Royal Branch of the House of Hethum*

- 100 STEPHANIE See 58 bis ; Still alive in 1256 (Alishan: Sis Col. 157) ; Sempad, H.R. (new ed.) and Tetraevangel.
- 101 OSHIN Lord of Korikos ; Inscpt. Kil. Kal ; Mscpts.: British Museum, Jerusalem (Armenische Illuminationen, 1925), Bibl. Nat. Paris (Cat. Mscpts. Arm.) ; Alishan: Sis (101) ; Roebroeck, IV (ed. 1839); H.R. ; buried at Sis.
- 101 bis ALIX Gospel Jerusalem 1916 from 1305 ; see 75. (?)
- 102 BASIL Barseghk ; Inscpt. Kil. Kal. ; older than Sempad? Abbot of Trazarg 1241-1275 ; deathdate: Alishan L.L.M. (367) ; bur. Trazarg ; his grammar: see Alishan: L.L.M. (352).
- 103 SEMPAD Inscpts: Kil. Kal. (1241) and Barba'ron (1251) ; Codex Borgia 61 ; Gospel of Erivan 211 ; his poem: Alishan, Sis (1269) ; and Alishan: Ass. d'Antioche. See also bibliography for his works. His birthdate controversial: 1208 H.R. (ed. Ven.), 1206 Alishan Ass. d'A. (" Sempad " (Erivan, 1958) is said to have been a " wise and very progressist statesman, fighting against the feudal reactionaries "? buried at Melidje).

103 bis	THEOPHANO	Inscpt. Barba'ron ; Alishan, Ass. d'Ant. XXII ; Sempad's poem of 1269 (Sis. ; Cod. Borgia 61 ; Byz. Ztschrft. 1936).
103 ter	BKHATA KHAVOR	Sempad ; Pelliot and H.H. Howorth: Hist. of the Mongols (I. London 1876) ; Alishan, Sis ; Byz. Ztschrft. 1936. Her son (122) has the same age as Theophano's son (118) proof of the simultaneousness of both marriages.
104	LEO	Inscpt. Kil. Kal. ; Byz. Ztschrft. 1941 ; Prince des Princes and Marshal (Alishan ; H.R. L.L.M. (365).—Died at Adana on the way to getting married in Cyprus to N. (Marguerite of Cyprus?) ; buried at Melidje.
105	EMELINE	Stephanie and Etienette? Inscpt. Kil. Kal. ; crowned in 1238. Letter addressed to her from Samarkand by Sempad: 7-2-1248 (R.H.C. Arm. I.).
106	MARGUERITE	= Hripsime virgin (Mscpt. 4243 "Matendaran" pg. 222.) Inscpt. Kil. Kal. partly destroyed: died young (?) is misreading.
107	HETHUM I	Inscpt. Kil. Kal. ; Röhricht 1060-1202 "cum regina Helisabeth" Abdicates: 2-1269, his son co-regent (Mscpt. Venice Dul. Chron. (343) ; as monk called "Makarios", buried at Trazarg. Deathdate according to Pet. Chronol (Hethum II, mob. kal.) Deathplace: Agener.
107 bis	ZABEL	See 32 ; also Elisabeth ; Han. Ams. 1910: "In 1246 she has 3 sons and 2 daughters born in the purple" (Leo, Euphemie, Sybille, Thoros, Vacaghk) ; Chron. Dulaur. (332). Vahram : 5 daughters and 3 sons.
108	MARIA	Kala Maria ; Inscpt. Kil. Kal. ; Runciman: H.o.t.C. III and Alishan Sis (88). Died at Lampron and buried at Shgevra.
108 a	JACQUES (Ibelin)	Annales de la Terre Sainte (Arch. de l'Or. Lat. II-456).
108 b	MARGUERITE (Ibelin)	Amadi.
108 c	GUY (Ibelin)	Buried at Nicosia in 1304 ; has 4 children.
108 d	PHILIPPE (Ibelin)	Msept. 4243 "Matenadaran" Erivan; Certainly the first-borns,
108 e	MARIAM (Ibelin)	
108 f	BALIAN (Ibelin)	Reg. Pap. Disp. 13-8-1329 and 3-10-1353 (precibus Joannis Regis Francie !) ; Corresp. Hell. 1950.
108 g	HUGUE (Ibelin)	Reg. Pap. 18-8-1320, 1331, 1340 ; L.O.M.
108 h	ZABEL	This Lady is <i>not</i> the wife of King Sempad, but of "nobili viri Sempad de Botha". Pap. Disp. granted 10-11-1298 on the request of Sempad the King. (The dispensation is a subsequent dispensation condemning a previous one given by the Catholicos Gregorios.) The couple has already grown up children and belongs to the diocese of Mamistra. At the same date and under the same circumstances Boniface VIII grants two other dispensations, also requested by King Sempad: 1 <sup>o</sup> To Jacobus, filius Simoni de Montolif, and Marguerite Chappes (29-9-1298) ; 2 <sup>o</sup> To Gregorio Ladif and nobili mulier Kalamaria (Diocese of Tarsus) (11-10-1298).
108 i	JEAN (Ibelin)	Reg. Pap. and Bustron.

- 108 k PHILIPPE (Ibelin) George Hill: H.o. Cyprus.
- 109 JEAN (Raboun) Baptized as Baudouin; younger than Kalamaria (1263) Alishan, Sis (107); Jerusalem Gospel (1263) Hovsepian, Album de Paléographie (104); Langlois, Cilicie ("Tarsus" gospel, 324); Mscpt. 245 Vienn. Meht. Libr.; mscpts 219, 227 Etchmiadzin; Mscpt 4243: "Matendaran" with: Beatrice (mother), Sempad, Hethum Oshin, Basil, Leo, Vacaghk, Kalamarie, Stephanie and Hripsimeh, virgin, (brothers and sisters) Philipp and Mariam Ibelin, (children of Kalamarie). Consecration as Bishop: 23-1259; "Bishop of the diocese and castles of Molévon and of part of Partzerpert, abbot of Kerner" Alishan, Sis (144-146). Buried at Kerner (Agener).
- 110 VACAGHK (also Basil?) Sempad: (new ed.) 1268; Psalter: Jerusalem 2568; Gospel of the Friar Gallery, Washington.
- Ambassador in Naples 1279; Lord of Djandji (Gantschi?) death-date: Alishan L.L.M. (368) and Sis (78), (214) Portraits with 2 sons, but without wife in 1268 (Jerusalem psalter). Han. Ams. 1910.
- 110 bis N. Died before 1268, see above.
- 111 LICOS L.O.M.; Langlois; St. Laz. Venice: Missel (1256). Mél. de l'Université de St. Joseph de Beyrouth, XXX; as the deathdates of all other brothers are known, he must be the one who fell at the battle of Mari: Bar Hebräus; buried at Melidje.
- 111 bis AGATHA L.O.M. and Alishan.
- 112 N. Vide 60; Cahen: Syrie (703); Rev. de l'Or. Latin 1896: Simon Mansel, uncle of Leo II; Ibn Ferat; Simon is already "consanguineus". He dies at Sis after 1268 (Alishan, Sis). She still alive in 1256 (Col. Alishan Sis 157).
- 113 CONSTANTINE Lord of Neghir; see also 136; Codex Borgia 61; Colophon of his son (1319): "*Baudouinus filius Constantini principis Negrini et nepos Constantini magnis baronis, ex regali familia proximus principis nostri Ausini*"; ibidem; defunctus in 1319. (Maybe the inscription at the Church of St. Paul at Tarsus "Constantine of the royal family † 1319" (Alishan, Sis 318) concerns this gentleman. Ann. Bol. 1950 (264) Pierpont Morgan Libr. (622) (Mscpt. dated 1348); Byz. Ztschrft. 1941 (103); Alishan L.L.M. (355 and rectification), Sis (78,493): *Filius Constantini magni Baronis*.
- 113 bis N. Her son Baudouin is "Dominus Baudouinus, filius domini di Negrini, consobrinus vester" (Letter of Edward II of England to King Leo III, 1307, Rymer, Foedera I, IV (110). She is therefore a sister of Leo's III mother Marguerite, daughter of Hugue III, King of Cyprus. Alishan Sis (271) and "Notes manuscrites" de Mas Latrie (Bibl. Nat. Paris Réserve) calls her: Helvis. George Hill quotes (following Mas Latrie) the following Armenian marriages of Hugue's daughters:
- Mariette to Hethum II  
Helvis to Thoros II  
Isabel to Oshin I
- This is inaccurate, also LaMonte (Chronologie de l'Orient Latin Bull. of Int. Com. of Hist. Sciences (47) 1943). Jauna gives only two daughters married to Armenian Princes.—Let's try to clear the question: Hugue III had the following known daughters:

Marie  $\infty$  Aragon ; Alix  $\infty$  Ibelin ; Helvis still alive in 1330 (Mas Latrie Chypre III and mentioned in Priv. Pap. 18-6-1318 without further indications) ; Marguerite  $\infty$  Thoros II (Pap. Disp. 23-5-1286) ; Isabelle (mentioned in 1310; Mas Latrie, Chypre) ; Lucie (dead before 31-1-1330 (Mas Latrie, Chypre III).

The papal dispensation of 1286 was given for two marriages: Hethum II and Oshin I did not marry Lusignans, so we can accept that the other armenian prince is Constantine and that the marriage took place at the same time as the one between Marguerite and Thoros. Constantine's wife is dead in 1319 ("defuncta" in Cod. Borgia 61), so Helvis, still alive in 1330, and Lucie who died after 1324 are excluded.

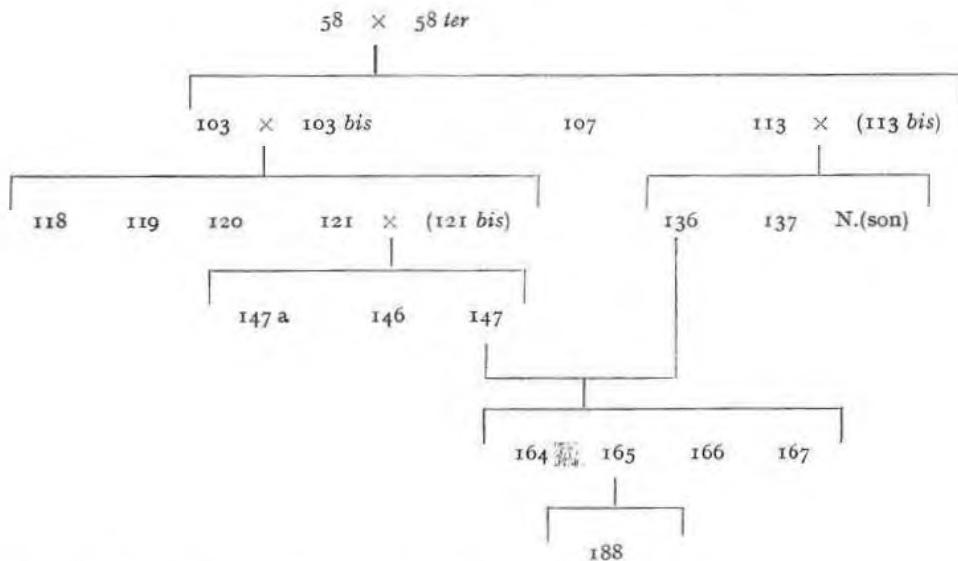
She can only be Isabelle or another yet unknown daughter of Hugue III.

115	GREGORIOS (Thoros?)	Son of Oshin, the brother of Hethum I: Gospel Brit. Museum. Connyb. ; Sempad: Lists ; Alishan, Sis (401). I suppose Thoros and Gregorios to be one and the same person, and not two brothers.
116	OSHIN	Sempad: Lists ; Jerusalem Gospel 1916 (1305) ; Langlois. He is the "marshal" Oshin murderer of Thoros, and was executed in 1309. The Oshin assassinated by the Mongols at Anazarbe in 1307 is his cousin Oshin (120). (If this Oshin would have been the assassinated one, his brother Hethum, the Historian, would not have omitted to mention this fact.)
117	HETHUM	The "Historian" ; "Princeps Principum": Codex Borgia 3 ; Macler: Enlum. prof. (Mscpt. méd. Jerus.) Gesta Cypr., R.H.C. Arm. II ; Bulla Pap.: 8-2-1308 (Mon. St. Maria di Episcopia, St. Augustini) ; Byz. Ztschft. 1908 ; L.O.M. ; R.H.C. Baudrillart fixes his birth between 1240-1245 ; Probably dead before 1316, or in 1320 if he is the Hethum: 1316 Connétable + 1320. See: Perrat, Un diplomate gascon Raimond de Piis, Mél. Archéol. d'Histoire 1927).
117 bis	ISABELLE	L.O.M. ; Machéras: Dead after 1306.
118	HETHUM	Inscpt. Barba'ron ; poem of 1269 ; Cod. Borgia 61 ; Alishan L.L.M. (367) Sis (74) ; Buried at Melidje (of first marriage).
119	CONSTANTINE	Codex Borgia 61 ; ibidem ; buried at Melidje (of first marriage).
120	OSHIN	Codex Borgia 61 ; Alishan mentions L.L.M. (354) his gospel with colophon ; Bar Hebräus ; Howorth: H.o.t.M. (227) ; Seneshal: Mscpt. 316 Meht. Vienna. (of first marriage).
121	LEO	Not mentionned in Barba'ron inscription therefore son of the mongol princess and not of Theophano. Cod. Borgia 61 ; Mscpt. Jerusalem 1973 ; born after 1251 and dead in 1319 ; Röhricht: 1490 (1289).
121 bis	N.	Defuncta in 1319.
122	VASIL	Also Basil ; son of the mongol princess, born before 1251 ; prisoner with his brother Constantine in 1266 ; same age as Hethum (118) and buried with him at Melidje: Alishan L.L.M. (367).
123	N.	Sempad ; Alishan Sis ; Dulaquier R.H.C. ; still alive in 1264 (Cahen, Syrie).
124	EUPHEMIA	Byzantion 1944-1945 ; Rev. Et. Arm. 8-23 ; Macler: Chypre: Abbess of Notre-Dame de Tyr at Nicosia from 1308-1309 ; Röhricht 1202 (10-1252: "dos Femiæ") ; buried Trazarg?? (Alishan).

124 a	MARGUERITE (Sidon)	Makroun ; Et. Arm. 8-23 ; L.O.M. ; Legitimatio subsequens of her children by Nicolas IV, 1290 (Byzantion XVII, 17).
124 b	JEAN (Sidon)	Djouan ; Missel of Bishop John: " Djouan with Balian and the gracious Makroun " ; Alishan: drown in Armenia ; Et. Arm. 8-23.
124 c	BALIAN (Sidon)	Same legitimation as 124 b ; L.O.M.
124 d	CATHARINA (Gibelet)	And others ; Byzantion XVII ; Grousset H.d.C. III.
124 e	MARIA (Gibelet)	Philippe Ibelin is widower of Zabel of Lampron (90) ; Disp. Pap: 1-9-1295.
124 f	ISABELLA (Sidon)	L.O.M.: one daughter.
124 g	EUPHEMIE (Sidon)	L.O.M.
125	MARIE	Langlois (28) ; Macler Chypre: She followed her sister as abbess of Notre-Dame de Tyr ; Disp. Pap. (III <sup>o</sup> and IV <sup>o</sup> degree = Maria Comnenos married 1) Amaury King of Jerusalem 2) Balian Ibelin) Ucberg II (293) and Reg. I ad IV T.1 (Clement IV, 17-3-1266).
125 a	ISABELLE (Ibelin)	See 117 bis ; L.O.M.
125 b	THOROS (Ibelin)	L.O.M. ; probably the " Proximos " Thoros.
125 c	LEO (Ibelin)	L.O.M. ; Bull. Comm. Hell. 1950 ;
125 d	RITA (Ibelin)	She may be the Lady who died 18-7-1319 (Mscpt. 2341 Jerusalem). Thoros and his children could, if he became Lord of Saravantikar, be identical with the Gregorios, Catherine and Gawrin of La Roche; see under I table Hethum I.
126	SYBILLE	Died in Armenia ; Grousset, H.d.C. III.
127	RITA	L.O.M. ; Alishan: H.R. L.L.M. (365).
128	VACAGHK	(also Rupen?) According to Vahran he dies young ; Han. Ams. 1910 (Mscpt. Jerusalem 1258): Younger brother of Leo and son of Hethum I; Der Nersessian: Arm. and Byz. Empire (121).
129	LEO II	Born 1236 (and not in 1232) " in the eleventh year of his parents marriage " ; Vahran; Han. Ams. 1910: Mscpt. Jerusalem 2660 ; Röhricht: 1376 (1-1271)-1482 (23-12-1288): Deathdate therefore 6-2-1289 (so also Sempad, Contin. in Petermann and Alishan: L.L.M. (369) and not 6-2-1288 as Pet. Chron. II (511) mob. kal.?—Coronation at St. Sophia, Tarsus: 6-1-1271 (Alishan) buried Trazarg.
129 bis	KYRANNA	See 83.
130	THOROS	Sempad ; birthdate: Alishan H.R.
131	ISABELLA	Dulaquier R.H.C. ; Bar Hebräus (523) ; still alive at her brother's Leo return from captivity, July 1268.
132	HETHUM	Mscpt. (royal), Jerusalem 2568 ; young in 1268 ; Alishan Sis (214).
133	CONSTANTINE	Ibidem ; died in Egypt in captivity.
134	LEO	Missel: St. Lazare, Venice (1256), Alishan L.L.M. (354) ; R.H.C.—In 1256 " Le Cher garçon ", gospel: Mél. de l'Université de St. Josèphe de Beyrouth XXX three sisters ; ibidem.
135	N.N.N.	three sisters; ibidem

136 BAUDOUIN See also 111; Codex Borgia 61; Codex Borgia 84; Lord of Partzerpert; executed (or died in prison) at Aleppo, buried St. Apostles-Tarsus.

The different colophons of Codex Borgia 61, give the following relationship:



#### Colophons of Codex Borgia 61.

113 Princeps Neghrini

121 Connétable

136 Marshal

146 Lord of Simangla died aft. 1319

Dead before 1319: 113, 113 bis

121, 121 bis

#### 136 bis MAROUN

See also 147; Codex Borgia 61; Et. Arm. 8; Her prayer; Gospel Jerusalem 1973 includes her portrait; "Dame des Dames"; buried St. Mary, Anazarbe (Alishan).

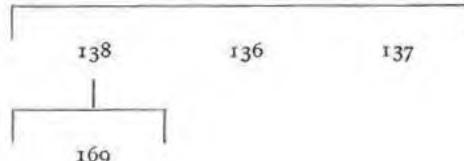
#### 137 VACAGHK

Codex Borgia 61 and 84; deathdate: Cod. Borgia 61; Lord of Gantschi = Djandji? Djandji.

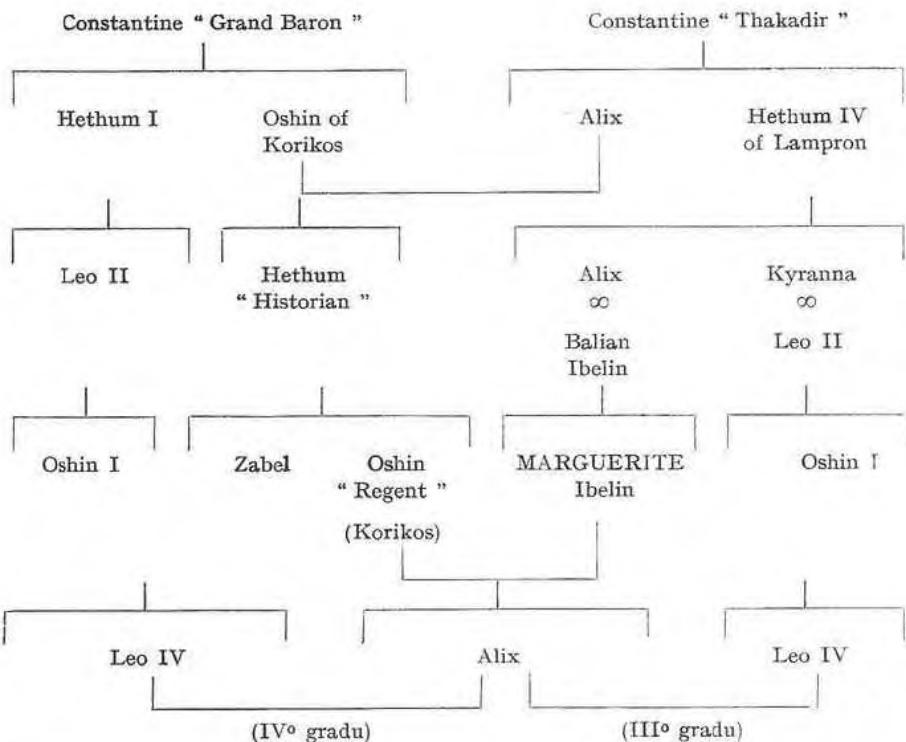
#### 138 HETHUM

In Cod. Borgia 61 as "N"; Cod. Borgia 84; London Brit. Museum Mspt. 116 (Connyb.); Reg. Pap.: 17-3-1323 (with Oshin the Regent and Jeanne d'Anjou); Indulg. plen. 24-4-1326 (Reg. 81, X 2894); Chamberlain 1305, Knight 1305, Ambassador 1316 and 1343.

The colophons of Codex Borgia 84 give the following table:



		138 (genitori) Princeps Principorum Cubicularius Princeps Neghrini
		136 Marshal
		137 Lord of Djandji (Gantschi).
138 bis	N.	Unknown origin ; Codex Borgia 84 is evasive (genitori) ; Dardel pretends that she is of a serf family of Cyprus, as improbable as Alishan Sis (259) impossible: "she is according to some a daughter of Leo IV". Maybe from Cyprus and daughter of a Geoffroy?
139	OSHIN	This gentleman who is the son of the Bailli and nephew of Oshin of Korikos must find his place here; Alishan: L.L.M. (205).
140	ZABEL	Her son Leo IV is the nephew of Baudouin (144) ; Disp.. Pap. 8-10-1321 for the same, as first cousin of Alix (173).
141	LEO	L.O.M.
142	CONSTANTINE	Livre des Chants (Alishan L.L.M. 335) ; Gospel (Alishan Sis 40n) ; Sempad (Cont.): Lists ; Reg. Pap.: 15-10-1328 (Abs. mortis). Alishan (L.L.M. 374) is wrong in attributing to Constantine a son Oshin. The father would not have omitted the death of this son, killed in a battle, in a Hymnaire in which he mentions the death of his nephew (1325).—Assassinated at Adana 26-2-1329, his head was sent as a present to the Sultan of Egypt.
143	OSHIN	"The young Count" in 1306 (Amadi, Bustron) ; Inscpt. Tarsus (1319) Langlois, Cilicie (322) ; ibidem Lord of Teghenkar ; Reg. Pap.: 1326 and 1327 (Abs. mort.) Deathdate: Codex Vat. Barberini 100: 26-2-1329. Assassinated together with his brother, his head was sent as a present to the Ilkhan.
143 bis	MARGUERITE	"Ex regno Cypri" ; based on the "Affinitates" mentioned in the papal dispensations of: 1 <sup>o</sup> 22-7-1311 (Clement V Reg. 7199) 2 <sup>o</sup> 10-8-1321 (John XXII) for Leo ans Alix (Rainaldi 1311 (545-77), we can conclude that she is the Marguerite, daughter of Balian Ibelin and Alix of Lampron, mentioned by L.O.M. According to the first dispensation Marguerite is first cousin of King Oshin, second cousin of Oshin her husband. According to the second dispensation Leo and Alix are related III <sup>o</sup> and IV <sup>o</sup> gradu affinitatis (canonic way). Furthermore her daughter is called Alix after her grandmother. The following table explains best the relationship as prooved by the two dispensations:



- 143 ter JEANNE Disp. Pap. (Let. Com. 10-8-1321): "iam contractus". "Ossim Rex III<sup>e</sup> conjunctus." "III<sup>e</sup> aff. gradu et cognitione spiritualis." "Joannem Ossini nepotum uxorem incestio nuptiis duxit"; Kohler: Lettres Pontif. attributes her 2 children.
- 144 BAUDOUIN Also Baudelère ; Maternal uncle of Leo IV; Gospel, Jerusalem 1822; Université de St-Josèphe XXX (133-137); Ménologue of Etch-madzin ; mentioned together with "Baron Vasil" (?).
- 145 GUY Also Guyautin ; L.O.M. Hmn. of his brother Constantine ; death-date: Sempad (Cont.) ; see also Alishan, Sis.
- 146 SEMPAD Codex Borgia 61 (Lord of Sempad'glà) ; Sempad (Cont.) Lists ; Mscpt. 560 Chester Beatty Libr. (S. Der Nersessian, Dublin 1958) ; Sempad, son of Leo the Connétable and all his children (ca. 1315-1320).
- 146 bis NN. Ibidem.
- 146 a. N.N.N. Several children probably died young.
- 147 MAROUN See 136 bis ; Gospel Jerusalem 1973 ; Der Nersessian M.A.I./139 Prayer and Missel: St. Lazare, Venice (Alishan L.L.M. 355) ; Alishan Sis (165) ; Codex Borgia 61 "Et fratribus" ; Et. Arm. 8-21. Son ; Cod. Borgia 61: "fratres".
- 148-161 All birthdates according to Alishan L.L.M. (365). Ménologue of King Oshin I (354).
- 148 ZABEL Ibidem.

149	CONSTANTINE	Ibidem.
150	THOROS	Hethum (138) calls him in London Mscpt. 116 not King, but only "Baron"; Let. Pep.: 14-7-1289; Röhricht: 1490 (1289); Killed at Partzerpert by the marshal Oshin (116); buried at Trazarg.
150 bis	MARGUERITE	Pap. Disp.: 23-5-1286; marriage: 9-1-1288; Alishan L.L.M. (370); deathdate 1296 (?); G. Hill Hist. of Cyprus still mentions her in 1324; L.O.M.
150 ter	N.	Howorth: Hist. of t. Mong.; Tournebize: H. Rel. de l'Arm.
151	SEMPAD	Crowned in 1296 "The sons of the King (which one?) and Princes of the Royal blood assisting": Alishan Sis (259); Let. Pep.: 1298 (Boniface VIII); Gestæ Cypr. (693); Bar Hebräus; Samuel d'Ani (Brosset 477); prisoner in Armenia and killed in 1308, but according to Amadi, Strambaldi etc. he died on board of a venetian ship between Armenia and Cyprus after his unsuccessful attempt to regain the crown in 1308.
152	SYBILLE	Alishan: ut supra.
153	HETHUM II	Franciscan monk "Jean" in 3-4-1299 (Mon. Germ. S.S. XXIV (258);—already King 14-7-1289; Reg. Pap.; Röhricht 1490 (1289)—1511 (1291 V). Deathdate: 16-XI. according to Synnaxaire (Patr. Or. Rev. Or. Chrét. XXVI-31). Pachymère (L9, c 20). Astonishingly his death was still unknown in Venice in November 1308. The Doge Pietro Gradenigo still addresses him the 22 of this same month a copy of his letter to King Oshin (Alishan, Arm. Veneto 260) "Dominus Frater Johannes, Fratrum Minorum, primogenitus quondam serenissimi Regis Armenie et ejusdem regni Gubernator". The chronology of this unstable gentleman is still very obscure and controversial. He was unmarried; the "Maria, soror reginæ Armeniæ" of Nicolas IV letter (14-7-1289) is one of his aunts, sister of Kyranna "claræ memoriae"; see also 111 and 85.
154	ZABEL	Pap. Disp. (Let. Pont.: Bibl. de Cambrai (538) from 1293, also not one of the two of 1286 (mentioned under 111 bis); she and her children are excluded from the general armeno-cypriot papal dispensation of 21-8-1311 (Clement V); Reg. Pap.: 9-6-1319 and 9-4-1323 (Kohler's death date (1320) is therefore wrong); Mas Latre Mscpts. Rés. Bibl. Nat. Paris (Lm1694, J1865, J1863, J2182) Amadi gives her in 1310 6 sons and one daughter; strangled at Sis.
155	STEPHANIE	R.H.C.; Papadopoulos: Die Paläologen (Munich 1942): He is Duke of Neopatras and Thessalia and married afterwards Anna Dukas; buried at Thessaloniki.
156	CONSTANTINE	Alishan Sis (201) mentions a colophon (ca. 1300): "The Lords Constantine and Thoros and their families". This would indicate that Constantine was married and had children (see page 78). Brosset, Chron. (477).
157	RITA	Xenia as Empress and Maria as nun; Nikephor Gregoras; Papadopoulos: ut supra; buried at the Convent of St. Martha, at Constantinople.
158	NERSES	Alishan L.L.M. (345) and cited Ménologue; buried at Trazarg.
159	STEPHANE	Ibidem; died at Sis and buried at Trazarg.

- 160 OSHIN I Ménologue cited, see also Alishan L.L.M. (354) ; Syn. Patr. Orient Rev. de l'Or. Chret. XXVI (31) ; Reg. Pap.: 4-5-1320 and 2-7-1320 (Curiales XVIII, fol. 45) ; Mél. de l'Université de St. Josèphe 30-41, Mspt. Chester Beatty Libr. 561 ; Crowned Tarsus St. Sophie 1309 ; poisoned (?) and buried at Trazarg. (Supposed murderer: Oshin of Korikos, the Regent, who married immediately his widow !)
- Engaged to a daughter of Jayme II of Aragon in 1314-1315 (C. Marinesco, Mél. de l'Ecole Roumaine en France, 1923) (Constance or Blanche?).
- 160 bis ZABEL She has two children, and not only one: Et. Arm. VIII: Colophon written by Oshin ; Syn. Patr. Or. et. mentions at the date of his coronation: Leo his young son with *his* parents (4-9-1309). Zabel was therefore still alive after the birth of Leo IV and died probably giving birth to the *second* child ; see also: Mél. de l'Université de St. Josèphe XXX (20).
- 160 ter JEANNE Married at Tarsus 1316, but the marriage must have taken place during the first weeks of this year, because Indulg. Pap. of 13-4-1318 speaks already of "et liberos" ; Reg. Pap.: 4-5-1320 see also under 143 ter.
- 161 ALINAKH Alishan ; Gestæ Cypr ; Sempad (Cont.) "Lord of Lampron, Gouglag and Molévon" ; Alishan Sis (151). Sources contradict themselves concerning the cause of his death: kick of a horse or a bowl of cold milk ; buried at Trazarg.
- 162 N. Illegitimate ; engaged July 1268 ; she must have been very young indeed considering that her father was born in 1236. Bar Hebräus (527) places the consummation of the marriage at 1271-1272 ; ibidem her return to Armenia in 1278 ; her husband ist still mentionned as Emir of Sinope in 1296 (Enc. Islam.).
- 163 N. Illegitimate ; Orpeliani: Chronicle ; Chahnazarian (173) ; Guy Ibelin (108c) with Kouthlougschah in 1302. If Speculum 1941/X (Brossel, Orpeliani, Villani VII/XXXV) is not merely a legend, and based on some facts, N. married to Ghazan Khan in 1296 would be another daughter.
- 164 ALIX Cod. Borgia 61.
- 165 CONSTANTINE III Cod. Borgia 61 ; Pierpont Morgan Libr. 622 (1348) ; deathdate: London Mspt. 100 ; Alishan: Gospel of the Cathedral of Sis.
- 165 bis MARIE See also 175 ; "The Old Queen" ; Cod. Borgia 61 ; Han. Ams. 1910 ; Reg. Pap.: 9-10-1340 and 1-2-1372 ; deathdate more likely to be around 1400.
- 166 SEMPAD Codex Borgia 61.
- 167 EUPHEMIE Cod. Borgia 61 ; Disp. Pap. (IV<sup>o</sup>) 8-10-1340, Nicosia ; for second marriage only Dardel ; death R.H.C. ; buried St. Jacques, Jerusalem.
- 168 GEOFFROY Poem of his brother at the occasion of his death, 21-5-1357 (Alishan Sis 495) gives the following indications:

Hethum Chamberlain (138)

Geoffroy (168)	Constantine (169)
born 1323	born after 1323
died 1357	(younger son !)

- 169 CONSTANTINE IV The above mentioned poem is in contradiction to Codex Borgia 84: Col. (between 1324-1328) says that Constantine is already grown up. In both sources Constantine is mentioned as the son of the Chamberlain Hethum. Either Alishan made a reading mistake and Constantine was the eldest brother, or we have to admit two Constantines, maybe of two different marriages. (Constantine IV born around 1300 and another one ca. 1323). Pierpont Morgan Libr. 622: "of the family of King Hethum" (1348); deathdate: 4-1373; Alishan Sis (260).
- 169 bis MARIE "The Young Queen"; see Tournebize and Mas Latrie; Dardel, especially for her second marriage.
- 170 THOROS  
171 VACAGHK { Alishan Sis (107 and 139) L.L.M. (205) without indication of source; the Vacaghk could be identical with Vasil "the paternal relative of the King" and Chancellor (Langlois Doc. XXXVIII)
- 172 N. N. N. (sisters) The following colophon may concern this Thoros.

Thoros Lord of Gaban

Vasil	Liparit	Licos
Regent	Marshal	
1374	1368	
+ after 1370		

- 173 ALIX Named after her grandmother; Pap. Disp.: 10-8-1321 (III<sup>o</sup> and IV<sup>o</sup> affinitatis and "si nondum at aetatem legitimam per venerint").
- 174 HETHUM Memorial in the Hymnaire of his uncle Constantine.
- 175 MARIE "The Old Queen"; see also 165 bis: Cod. Borgia 61; Psalter: Han. Ams. 1910; Pap. letters: 9-10-1340 and 1-2-1372, the later one only addressed to "Maria Regina Sis et alia loca ipsius regni"; see Dardel for the right of Marie to the crown of Naples! (58); Kohler, Let. Pont. 314; Mas Latrie: Notes mscpts. Bibl. Nat. Paris; deathdate: Alishan, Armeno-Veneto (65); 1377, Mas Latrie 1404-1405; Nun and buried at St. Jacques, Jerusalem.
- 176 N. Either son or daughter. The children of this couple are grandchildren of the Regent, who had with Jeanne d'Anjou two children: Marie and this individual (Kohler, Let. Pont.). I believe N. being a daughter rather than a son. If N. would have been a son, it is astonishing that no record exists at all (excepted if he would have died very young). The children of this couple are born around 1350; Kohler, Tscham., Alishan (Sis); Dardel.  
Can Oghruy (Dardel) be a bad writing for Oghornig? Here a colophon referring to this family:



We want also to draw the attention to another Oshin, Lord of Khanitch (Gantschi?), owner of the "Chronicle of Hethum of Neghir" father of Constantine IV, containing the colophons referring to 192 (Ashot-Oshin) (London Mscpt. 116).

- |            |                |   |
|------------|----------------|---|
| 177        | LEO III        | Birthdate according to Alishan L.L.M. (369); and Ménologue; Gestæ Cypr. give 1298? Marriage not consummated? crowned only; 30 VII 1306.   |
| 177 bis    | AGNES          | Also "Amiota" (Bustron); in Armenia in June 1309.   |
| 178        | AGNES          | See 177 bis   |
| 179        | CONSTANTINE II | Baptized and until his coronation: "Guy"; in Constantinople from 1317 (Nikephor Gregoras) until 1342; Binon: Mélanges Boisacq 1937; Ann. de l'Inst. de Phil. Orientale; Mansi, Council of Sis; R.H.C. I; Dardel; Guillaume Adam (547); Kohler, Let. Pont. for 1336: "Prince de Tyr"; according to Nicephor Gregoras of Armenian rite, to Dardel of roman rite; buried at Adana, later transferred to Tarsus.  |
| 179 bis    | N.             | Dead before 1332; Binon et.; N. Gregoras XII (623).   |
| 179 ter    | THEODORA       | Binon et. and Byz. Ztschit. 1938; London Mscpt. 116; Jorga, B.H.A. (61); Kohler Let. Pont. 30-6-1347. Adopted by the Empress Rita (Xenia) who is likely to have favoured this marriage. In London Mscpt. 116 Hethum of Neghir writes 1343: "The King (Constantine II) sent me to Constantinople about his royal spouse, who has been brought to this land. She was unwilling to come hither. I came back after 6 months." We do not think that this mention concerns a "new" bride, but Theodora who had come to Constantinople from Serres, where Constantine was governor before ascending the armenian throne. |
| 180        | HUGUE          | Mél. d'Arch. et Hist. 1927; married after 1309; according to Dardel poisoned in 1323.   |
| 181        | JEAN           | Macler, Chypre; in Cyprus 1320; Kohler Let. Pont.: in Armenia Connetable in 1336; Reg. Pap. 1340. It is very likely that Jean was assassinated as well as his two brothers (Tschar. and Macler), Dardel for very obvious reasons denies the assassination of Leo's V father. Tschar. gives many details of this gentleman's foolish behaviour during his regency; buried at Sis.  |
| 181 bis ?? |                | The wife attributed to him by Dardel and Leo V "Soldana, Princess of Georgia" is a poor, pure and snobish invention pro domo. We do not know whether Jean was married at all. — He had on the other side an armenian mistress who is still alive in 1374, but probably dead in 1375; see also 193 and 195.  |
| 182        | HENRY          | According to Alishan the eldest son; engaged 1310 to Isabelle Ibelin; Mél. Arch. et Hist. (26-27); Papal intervention on his behalf: 9-4-1323; poisoned in 1323 (Dardel).   |

- 183 BOEMOND Macler, Chypre: in Cyprus 1320; Kohler, Let. Pont.: 1336 Lord of Korikos; Dardel; buried at Adana, later transferred to Tarsus.
- 183 *ter* EUPHEMIE See 167; Pap. Disp. 8-10-1340; Tscham. gives as her deathdate 1406 (?).
- A sixth son is only mentioned by Amadi. The likely order of the children is: Henry, Hugue, Guy, Jean, Boemond. In 1309 (Cypriote treaty) the two youngest sons were engaged to Guy Ibelin's daughters, Alix and Marguerite.
- 184 LEO IV Born before 1309; Pap. Disp.: 10-8-1321 and 29-12-1331; Reg. Pap. 2-8-1332; Jean XXII (Sec. Am. VII, t. III, fol. CCXIV) inquires into the alleged heresy of Leo IV "fide vel perfide"; Mscpt. St. Lazare Venice 710; death according to Alishan. Mscpt. Chester Beatty Libr. 561: "May he see the sons of his sons" 1329 may concern 200.
- 184 *bis* ALIX See 173.
- 184 *ter* CONSTANCE Lettres Pap.: 1328, 2-8-1332, 16-4-1336, 9-7-1343 (Alishan L.L.M. 376); Loredano relates that her first husband Henry II of Cyprus (epileptic) never touched her and that her favourite Jean Agapite was accused of having poisoned him.
- 185 N. born 1310; see 160 *bis*.
- 186 GEORGE "Et liberos" in Indulg. Pap. of 13-4-1318 and in Col. Et. Arm. 8-32; Jean XII also addresses Leo IV as "Ossini Regis *Primo-genitus*" (Bibl. Nat. 6802 fol. CCLXXI op. MCXXX) (9-4-1323).
- 187 N. See 186.
- 188 OSHIN Codex Borgia 61.
- 189 LEO Memorial of his father Constantine: Alishan ct. Died from the pest? Et. Arm. (6-25).
- 190 N. Son or daughter; Garabied (201) is grandson of Constantine III
- 191 ASHOT Oshin?: "After the death of Constantine IV the next to the throne" Dardel; Tournebize; R.H.C. Arm. II; Kohler. Bedoukian (23) "Nephew of Constantine IV"! London Mscpt. 161, first property of Hethum the Chamberlain, later of Oshin of Khamitch (ca. 1340) who wrote a poem for Gregorios of Anazarbe, has the following colophon: "The 18-5-1387 died, before his father Oshin, the Lord of the Clan, Thoros; and also the Baron Jakobantz." Ashot (Oshin) and this Oshin could be identical. After 1375 the Sultan installed a governor in Armenia Agop (Jakoub) Chah Amira, a renegade (Krumitell Histoire Armeno Européenne (44) 1943).
- 192 MARIE The Young Queen grand-daughter of the Regent: Dardel; also for her second marriage; see 169 *bis*.
- 193 ISABELLE Also Marguerite; and Marie; "aetatis nubilis"; 30-6-1347 (Reg. Pap.); Mél. Boisacq, 1937 (125); widow 1380. N. Gregoras (XII, 623) mentions "*et liberos*". But if so, they must have died young. In his letter of the 30-6-1347 Clement VI asks the King of Cyprus to give her, as the *sole* heir of the late Prince of Tyr, her grandfather, back the estates confiscated in Cyprus. This letter settles the question raised by Binon

(Boissacq, 1937 (127) and Stud. Byz. Moell. 1957 (281) whether Michael Syrugen was a son of Guy. At the same time this letter proves the illegitimacy of all other descendants, Leo V included ; buried with Manuel at Mystra.

- 194 N. See 193 " et liberos " ; deceased before 1347.
- 195 BOEMOND ? A very misterious person, only refered to by Dardel and whitout any other proof. " Pro domo " creation.
- 196 LEO V Illegitimate ; the chronicle of Dardel is written to proof his rights to the fiefs of his grandfather Amaury de Tyr, which would have been of first importance for the begger—" King " in exile. Therefore every statement in connection with his family background and his " so called " rights and legitimacy, has to be taken cum grano salis !
- Reg. Pap. 1365 (Urban V. Rainaldi XXI) and the acceptance of the crown of Armenia by Peter of Cyprus is a sure proof of his illegitimate birth and absence of right—reason why the crown insignia where never handed over to him. Furthermore the cypriot fiefs passed to his cousin Isabella (191) as the only legitimate heir.
- His mother: armenian. Above letter of Urban V.
- London Mspt. 116 "son of Djuanbrinds reigned ten years" places his first ascent to the throne in 1364. Alishan L.L.M. (378) mentions the usurpation of the throne by a certain Leo for 1363. (chronicle of Avelik of Amida).
- The letter of Urban V proofs clearly that Leo V is the same who was on the throne 1363-1364 and who was chased away. The Pope is extremely careful in his wording to the Armenian Catholicos: " Ad audiendum nostram pervenit " (from Leo himself) " quatinus, si ita est ", than we request You to *return* the regalia to this faithful servant of the Church of Rome."
- Dardel: for his second attempt to gain the crown and the final disaster, involving the end of Armenian independance.
- In 1375 the Armenian Catholicos forbids the inclusion of Leo's name in the Armenian Liturgy (Cairo, Alishan L.L.M. 379).
- Buried Celestins, Paris. His monument now in the Cathedral of St. Denis.
- 196 bis MARGUERITE Dardel ; for Soisson see Ducange: F. d'OM. ; she is the daughter of Jean de Soisson (+ before 1375) ; her brother is prisoner in Genova in 1379 ; she has children of her first marriage with Honfroy de Scandelion.
- Died and buried at St. Martin at Cairo before 1384, when Frescobaldi (Viaggio !) saw her grave.
- 197 N. Jacobite Patriarch at Cairo: Voyage du Sgr. d'Anglure au Caire, 1396 (R.H.C.) "brother of Leo, the last King of Armenia".
- Why Jacobite? Mistake for Armenian? Or Jacobites O.P.?
- 198 NICOLE Sir Nicole, illegitimate son of one of the three brothers, probably Jean's (Alishan L.L.M. 378) ; he was killed at the time of the revolt against his brother Leo in 1364 ; his grandmother Zablun died in 1372.
- I believe Leo and Nicole being both sons of the same mother, who is armenian (see above) and the daughter of this Zablun.

199	BARTHELEMY	Dardel ; illegitimate ; Alishan Sis and L.L.M. (378) where mentioned as a son of Guy.
200	HETHUM	"Morto bambino" Alishan Armeno Veneto (60) ; certainly of first marriage, see also 184.
201	GARABIED	Macler: Chypre and Alishan Sis (261) grandson of King Constantine ; leads the emigration of 1404, accompanied by the "royal princes" (Malachias 1402) Alishan, ibidem.
202	THOROS ?	Son of Oshin ; London Mscpt. 116 ; see 190.
203	MARIE	Died before 1382 and buried at St. Martin, Cairo ; only legitimate child of Leo V.
204	GUY	Illegitimate ; born in France ; testament of Leo V (1392). Bibl. Nat. Paris (Fr. 8217-148—IV S.F. 5024). He is nominated by the Chapter of Soisson 1395-1421 Capitaine de la Tour d'Amblay.
265	STEPHANE ?	In Testament ct. as Knight in Sis, Son?
206	CONSTANTINE	Filiation unknown ; "Lord in Cilicia" 1376-1424 (Col. of the XIV century). Probably identical with Constantine (brother of the Bishop Leo) who fell in 1426.

*Members of the Royal Family whose exact filiation is yet unknown*

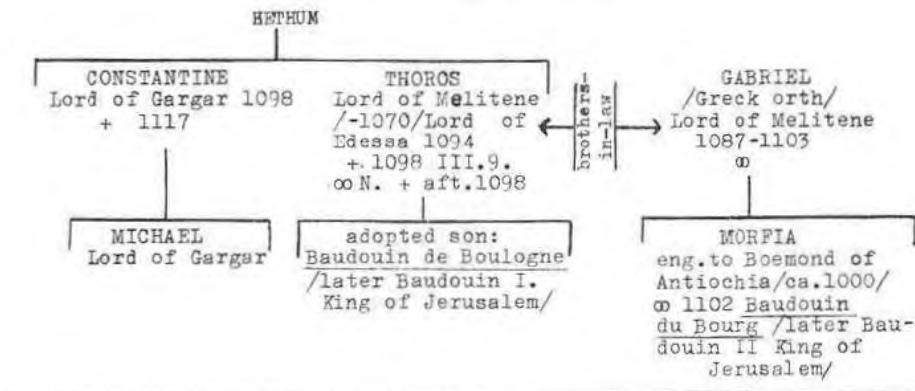
#### Rupenides:

- 1113 TIGRANES and  
ABLASATH Brothers ; relatives of Thoro, I killed in a battle by turks.

### Hethumides:

ARMENIAN LORDS OF THE EUFRAT - VALLEY

Alishan / Schnorhali 502; "of the House of the  
Hethumides / later of Lampron /."

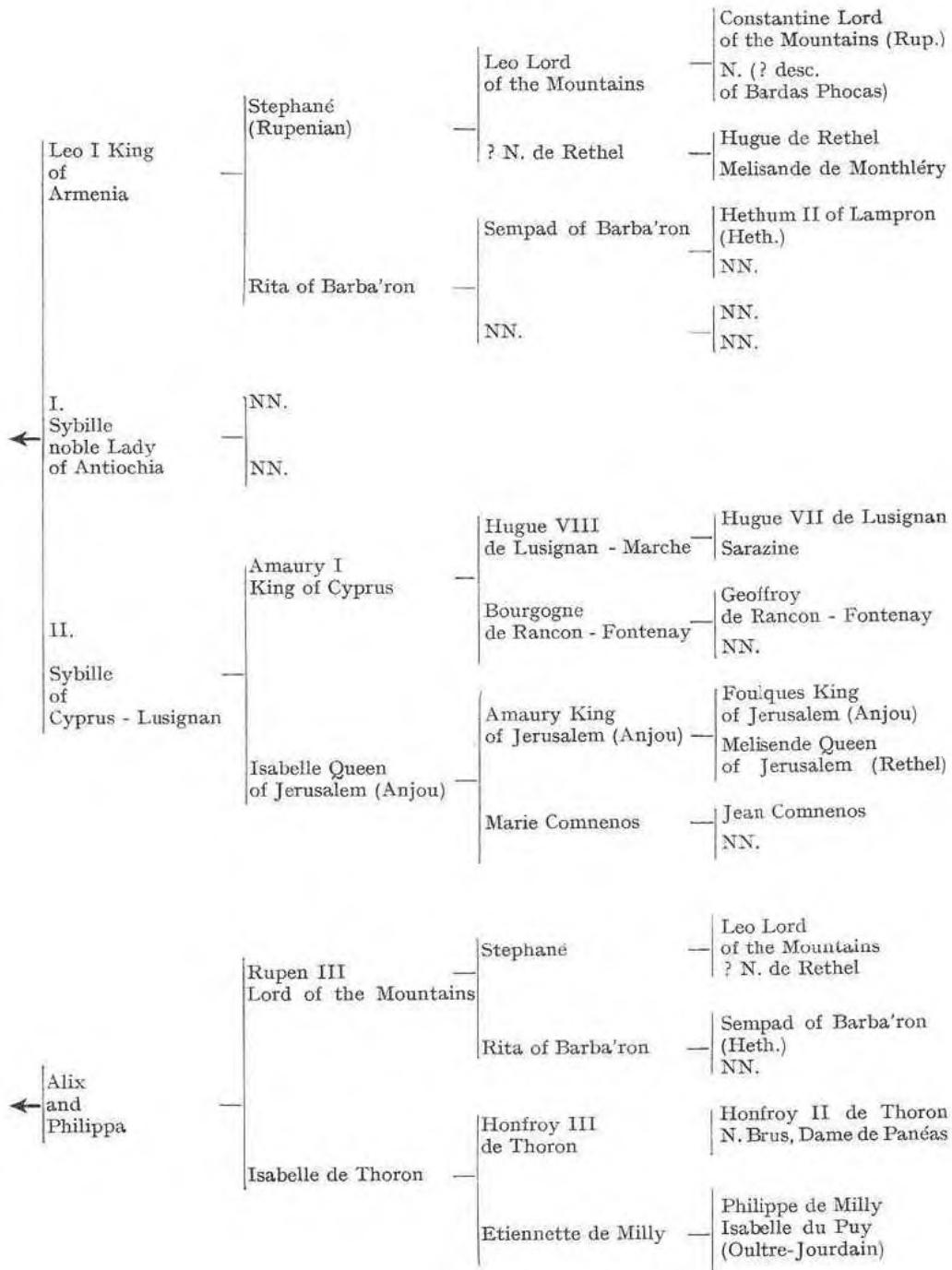


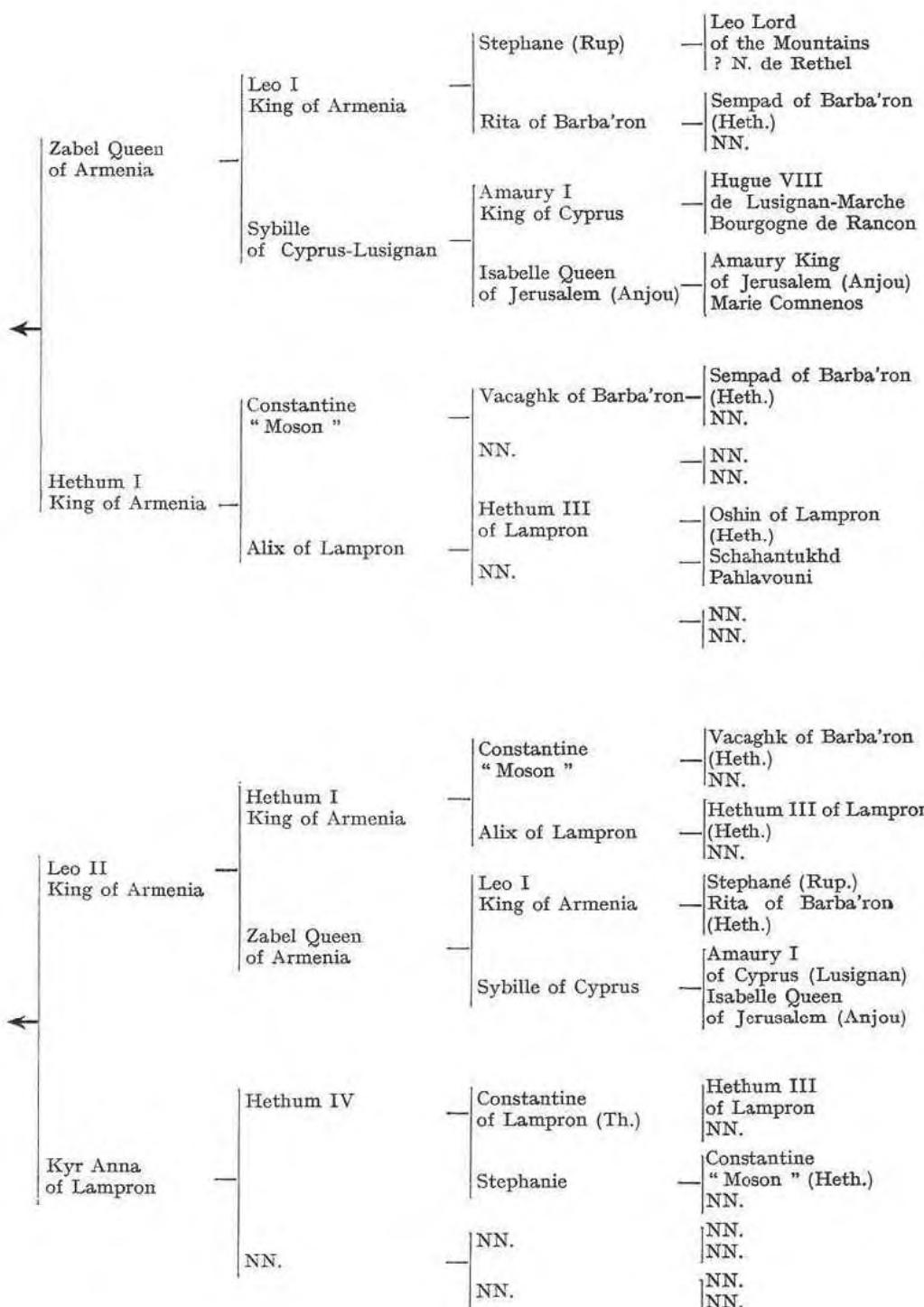
- |      |                                   |   |
|------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1153 | TIGRANES and<br>VASIL             | Brothers and Lords of Partzperpet, prisoners of Thoros I after the battle of Mopsuestis.  |
| 1220 | THOROS                            | Married, according to L.O.M., Maria, a daughter of Boemond IV of Antiochia and Plaisance de Gibelet. They have a son Boemond (?) (see 74 bis).  |
| 1255 | GEOFFROY                          | " Prince of Cilicia " who had been made an eunuch and died in 1255 (H.R. new. ed.).   |
| 1291 | ISAAK                             | " De cognatione regis Armenie " (Hethum II) Röhricht: 1514 (15-6-1291).   |
| 1300 | THOROS,<br>THOROS,<br>CONSTANTINE | " The Thoros's which gave their blood for the country, the Lord Constantine and their families (sons), all descendants of the Rupenian ancestors " (also mentioned Hethum I, Zabel, Leo, Kyrania).<br>One Thoros is certainly 130. Is the other one the King? And Constantine his brother? In any case they must be descendants of Zabel. |
| 1321 | OSHIN                             | Son of the Marshal—killed in a battle (Alishan L.L.M.) ; maybe the same as Oshin, Lord of Gobidar (1317-1316) (Galanus makes him a son of Oshin 116) : Maybe confusion with 98 or 99.   |

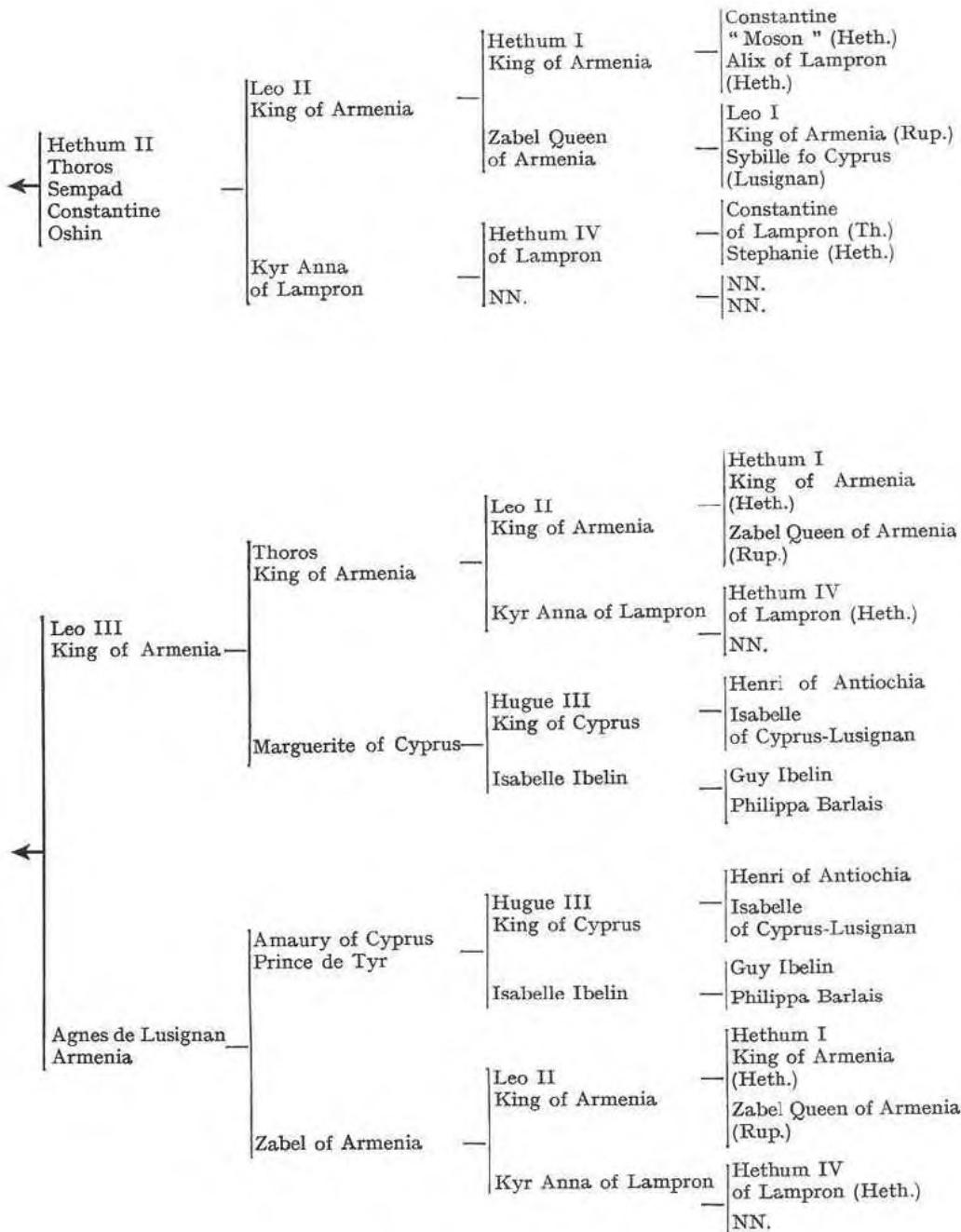
1321	HETHUM	Seneschal, together with Hethum of Neghir (Doc. Langlois, R.H.C.).
1321	VASIL	Regent and "Father of the King" (= tutor); still alive in 1328.
1323	DAME DES DAMES	Peter ♂ Takuhi
		Constantine priest
		La Dame des Dames
		Alishan Sis 254; it is unclear whether she or her father died in 1323; church of the St. Cross at Sis.
1259	GREGORIOS (THOROS?)	"Lord of Mazokatched, lost a finger in a battle." Certainly an important gentleman, if such a trivial event is reported by Sempad.
1288	OSHIN	Proximos.
1300	THOROS	Lord of Siman'glà.
1307	VASIL	Lord of Pertag (maybe the later regent).
1307	LICOS	Lord of Gzsystra and Kentzorovi.
1314	OSHIN	Son of John the Proximos.
1340	OSHIN	of Khamitch (related (?) to Hethum, the Chamberlain, of Neghir, possessor of his "Chronicle").
1345	OSHIN PAGURAN	(Son of Paguran); the murderer of Constantine II; he dies in 1345, falling through the floor of the palace meeting room (Alishan and Dardel).
1402/04	ASSEL BEG	Co-leader of the emigration with Garabied, grandson of Constantine III. (Maybe his brother or one of the "royal princes" mentioned by the cleric Malachias Alishan Sis 261.)
1425	THOROS	Son of Constantine, fell in a battle the 9-8-1425.
1450 ca.	BAUDOUIN	Son of Gregorios (Thoros?) and brother of Leo (reconstructs the bridge on which Liparit was slain in 1370 (Alishan, Sis).

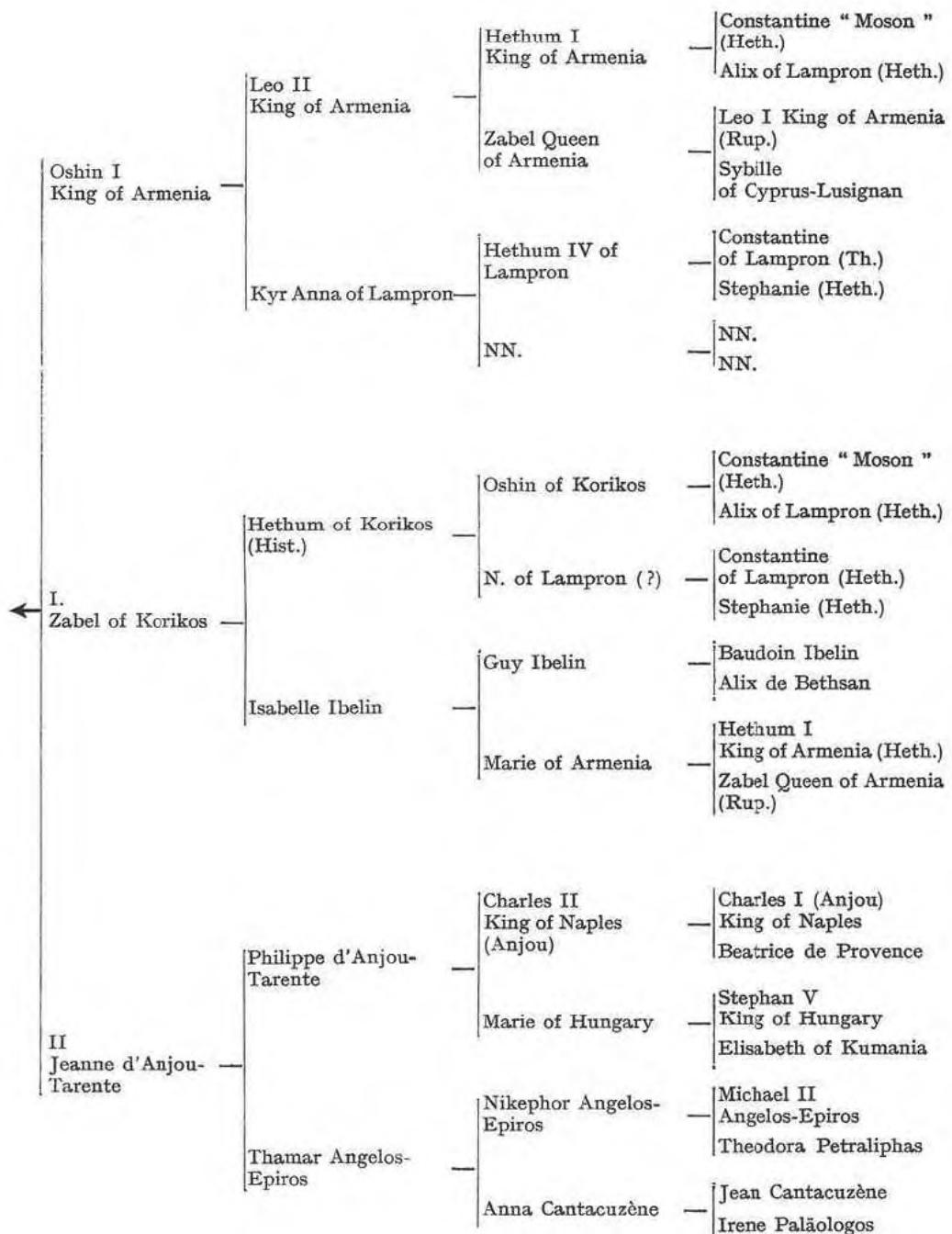
## ASCENDANCY — TABLES OF RULERS

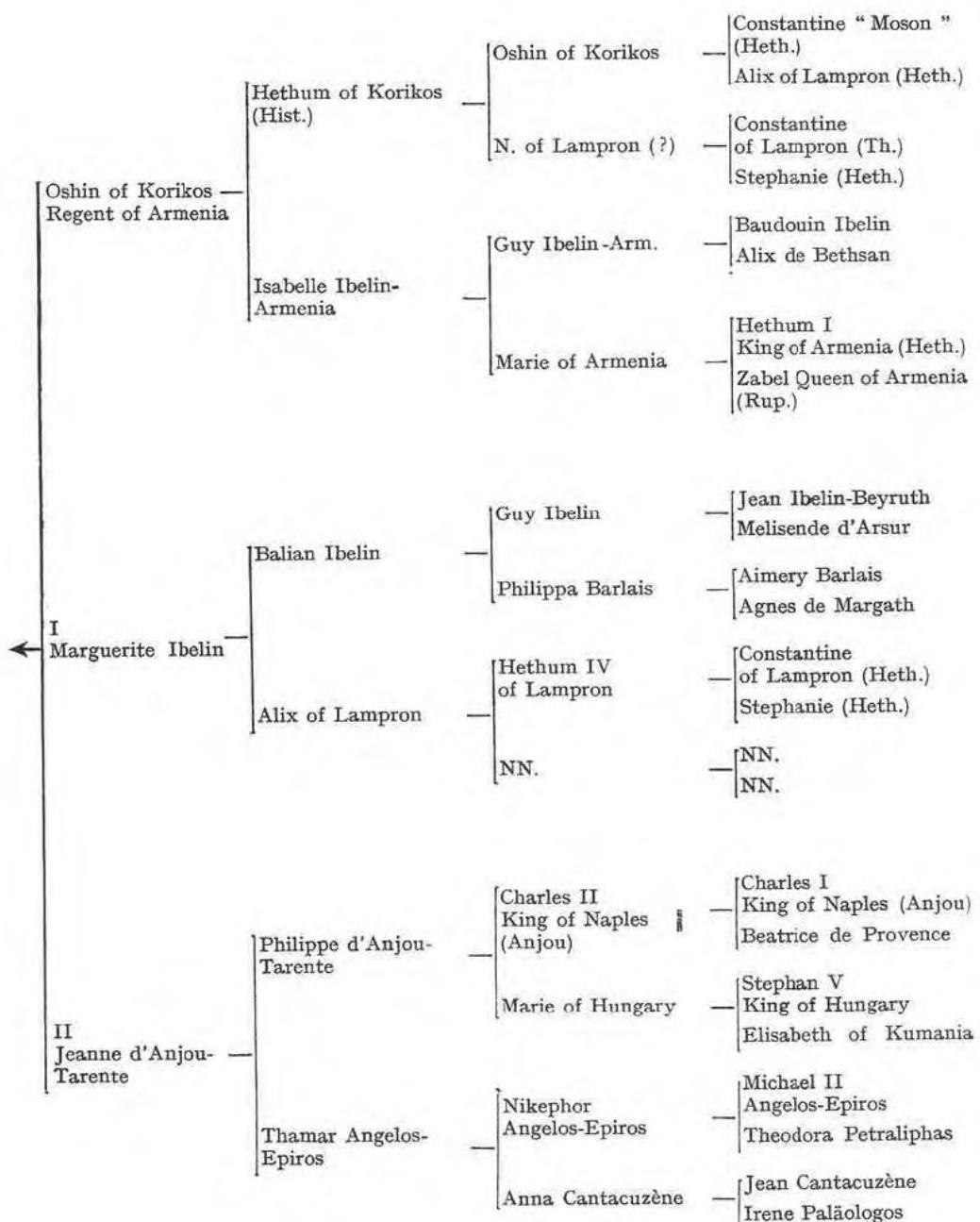
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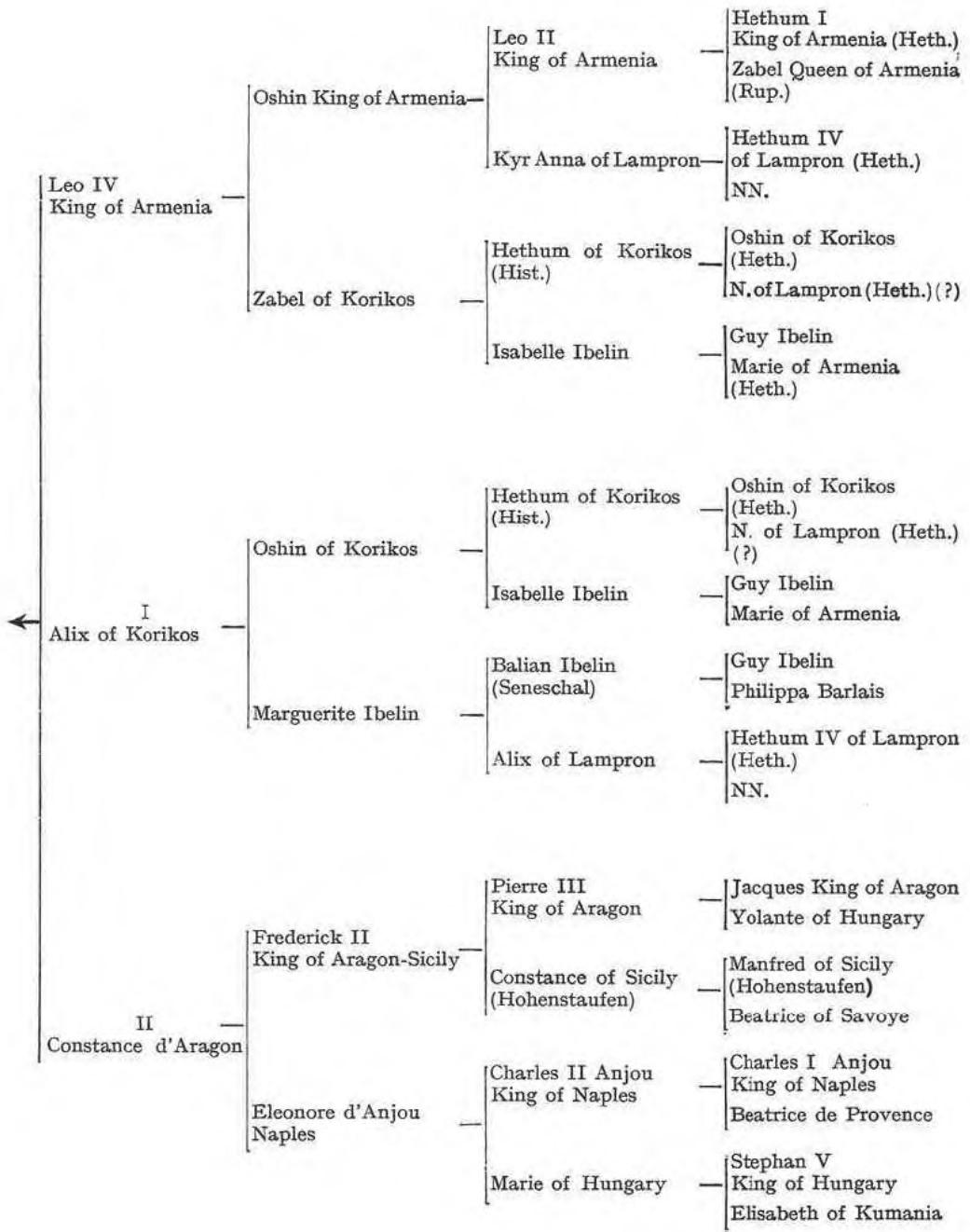


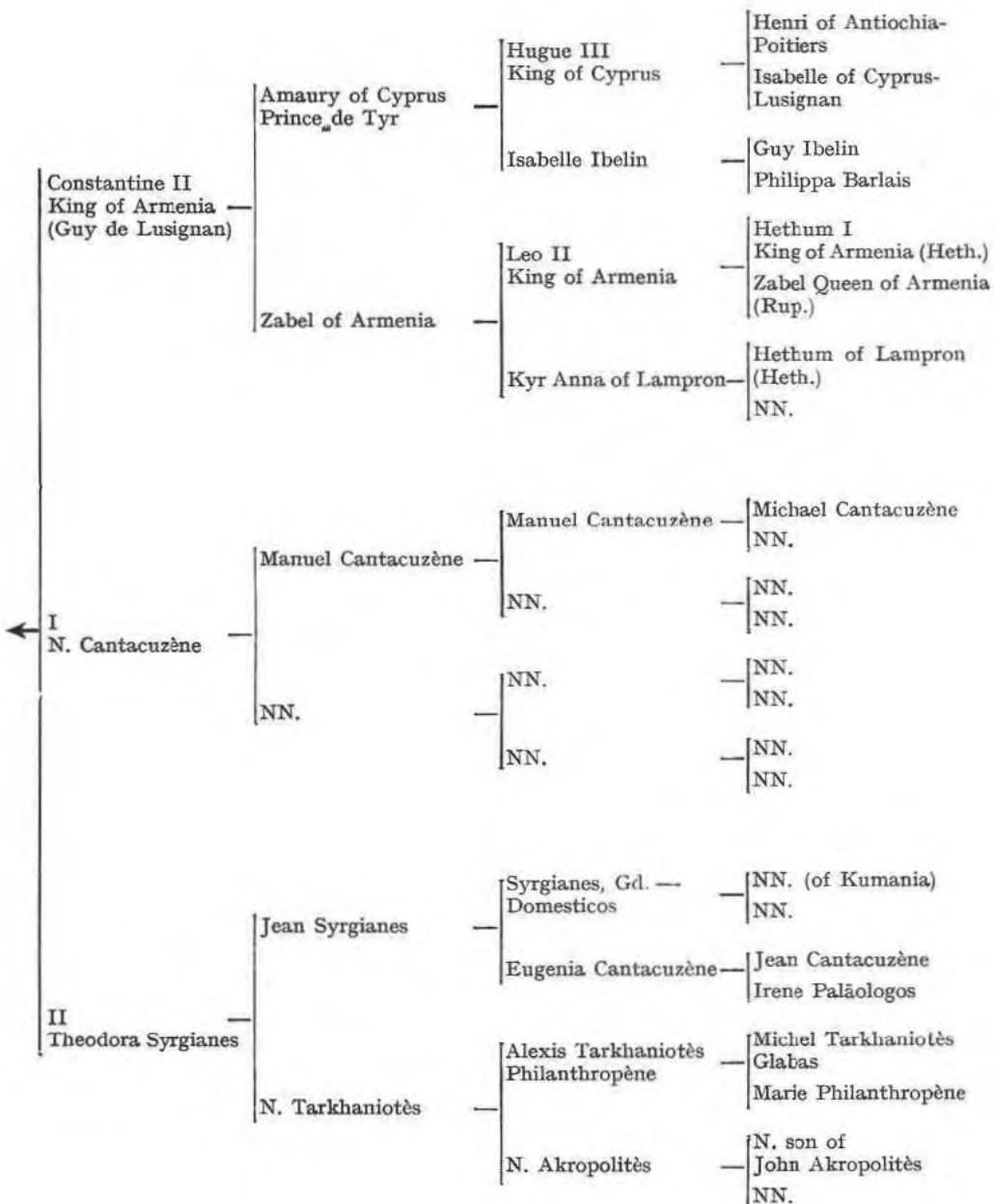


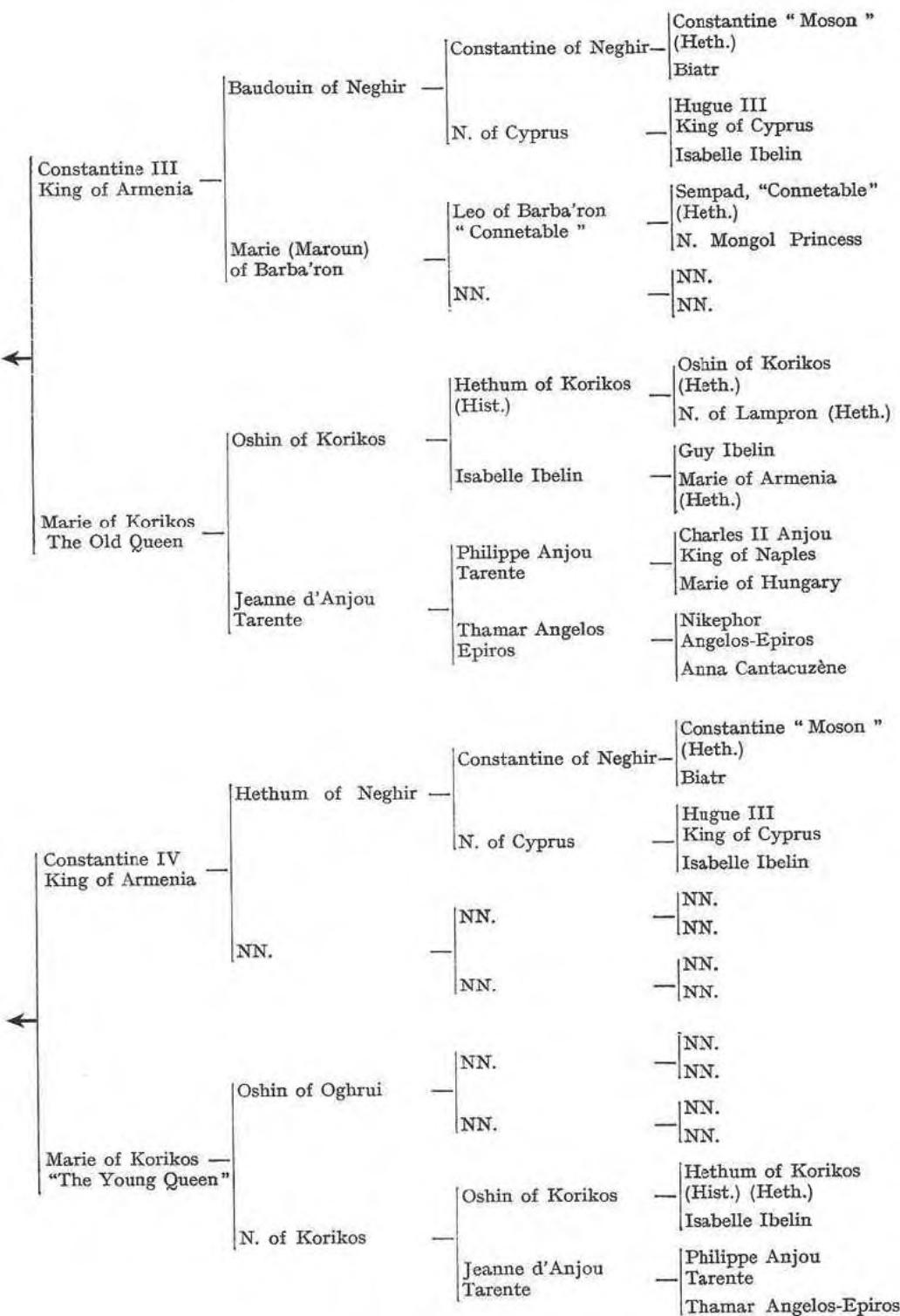


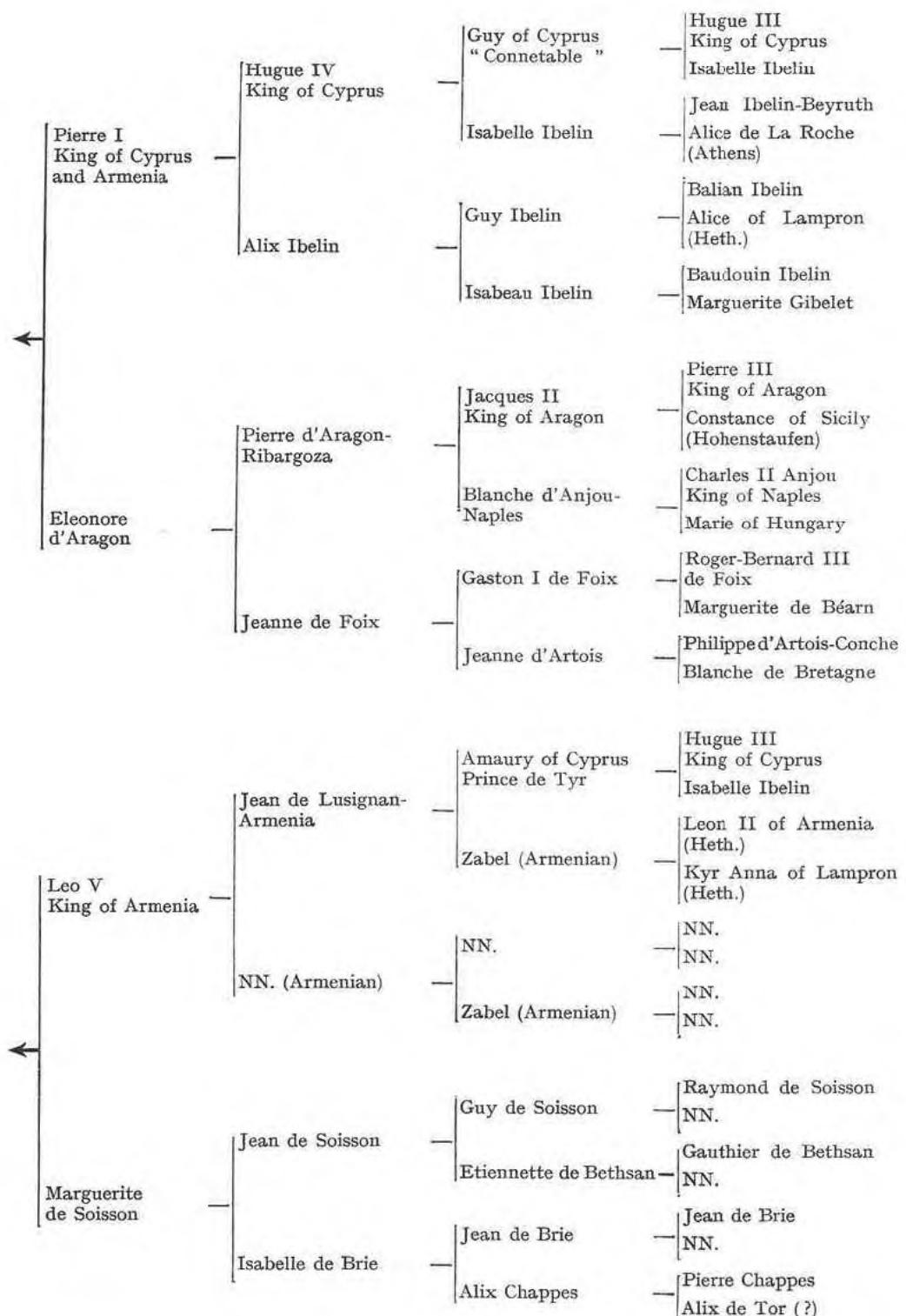












## INDEX

### This Index includes:

- (a) All persons referred to in the text (page 9-41).
  - (b) All individuals mentioned on the Relationship-Tables (R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, CA) (with the exception of the members of the House of Paläologos, main body of R<sub>2</sub>).
  - (c) All individuals in the Genealogical Tables (Corpus and secondary charts) if not belonging to one of the families treated on another chart, as:  
 Armenian dynasties - Savèn-Pahlavouni (with Mamikonean) - Jerusalem  
 (Ardenne, Anjou, Champagne, Montferrat, Hohenstaufen) - Antiochia-  
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Therefore every person not appearing on one of the above mentioned tables is included in this index with the sole exception of the different wifes and concubines of the Ilkhans (O).

For abbreviations see page 7.

Names of husbands are given in (...).

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LEOPOLD VI	R1	CAFFRAN	
BARLAIS		MARIE (BALIAN)	I
GUILLAUME	I	N. (XII CENTURY)	I
PHILIPPA (GUY)	I	CAIPHAS	
BARBA'RON	H1	ALIX (JEAN)	I
BAVARIA - WITTELSBACK		CAMARDIAS	H1
ELISABETH (CONRAD IV)	R1	CONSTANTINE (55a)	20
BEAUGENCY		HENRI (55)	20
EREBOURG (ANJOU)	R1	CANDRENOS	
BEAUMONT		THEODORA (CANTAC.)	R2
AGNES (BRIENNE)	B	CANTACUZENE	
BETHSAN - BÉTHUNE		ANDRONIKOS	R2
RICHILDIS (BAUD.)	I	ANNA (ANGELOS)	R2
BETHSAN		EUGENIA (SYRG.)	R2
ALIX (BAUD.)	I	HELENA (JOHN V)	R2
BAUDOUIN	I	HELENA (SALONA)	R2
GUTHIER	I	JOHN (1176)	Com
THIBAUT	I	JOHN (1264)	R2
BOTHA		JOHN (1356)	R2
SEMPAD (108a)	H3	JOHN, EMP.	R2
N.N.N. (108m)	H3	MANUEL	R2
BOUILLION (ARDENNES)	78 J	MANUEL (MYSTRA)	35, CA, R2, H2
BOULOGNE (ARDENNES)	78 J	MATTHEW	R2
BOURBON		MICHAEL	R2
CHARLOTTE (JANUS I)	C	MICHAEL (1316)	R2
MARIE (GALILAA)	C	NIKEPHOR	R2
BRANKOVICS	35	THEODORA (ALEXIOS)	R2
BRANDENBURG		THEODORA (OHHRAN)	R2
JUTTA (HENRI)	Bk	N. (CONST. II) (179)	H2, R2
BRIENNE	B, 36	CASTILIA	
JEAN (KING) (31)	13, 19, 30, R1	ALFONSO VIII	R1
JEAN (32a)	29, 30	BERENGARIA (LEON)	R1
JOLANDE (FREDERICK)	R1	BERENGARIA (BRIENNE)	B
MARIN (BAUD.)	R1	BLANCHE (FRANCE)	R1
BRUNSWICK-CYPRUS	Bk	URACCA (PORTUGAL)	R1
IRENE (ANDRONIKOS III)	R2	CHALYBIA, EMIR OF	35
OTTO (TARENTE)	34, R2	HADJ OMER	R2
		SULAJMAN	R2
		CHAMPAGNE	J
		CHAPPES	
		MATTHIEU (192)	H2
		N. (D.O. PIERRE)	I
		CHATILLON	A
		ALIX (ESTE)	R1
		RENAUD (ANTIOCHIA)	R1, A

COMNENOS - BYZANCE	Com	ISAAC (202) EMP.	19, 34, 37, R1, Rup,
ALEXIOS II	R1		Com
MANUEL I	R1	N. DAMSEL DE CHYPRE	36, 37, R1, Rup,
MARIE (JÉRUSALEM)	R1	N. (SON)	Com
COMNENOS - TREBIZONT	35	EDESSA, SEE COURtenay	35, Rup, Com
ALEXIOS II		ENGLAND - PLANTAGENET	
ALEXIOS III		ELEONORE (CASTILIA)	
BASIL EMP.		ELISABETH (FREDERICK II)	
EUDOKIA (LIMNIA, ETC.)		HENRI II	
EUDOKIA (SINOPE)		HENRI III	
JOHN II		JEANNE (TOULOUSE)	
MANUEL I		JOHN	
MANUEL II		RICHARD LIONHEART	
MARIA (KOUTLOUBEG)		ENGLAND - NORMANDY	
THEODORA (CHALYBIA)		MATHILDE (ANJOU)	R1
N. (CHALYBIA)		EPIROS - SEE ANGELOS, ORSINTI	35
N. (KARA YALOUK)		ESTE	
N. (TAHARTAN)		Azzo	R1, A
CONCHES		FLANDRES-HAYNAUT-CONSTANTINOPLE	
GODEHILDE (BAUDOUIN)	J	BAUDOUIN V (HAYNAULT)	
CONSTANTINOPLE		BAUDOUIN I EMP.	
SEE COURtenay, FLANDRES		HENRI I EMP.	
CONTI-SEGNI		JOLANDE (COURtenay)	
LUCIE BOEMOND V)	A	MARGUERITE (HAYNAUT)	
CORNARO		THIERRY (FLANDRES)	
CATHARINA (JACQUES)	C	FOIX	
COURtenay-EDESSA	36, J	JEANNE (ARAGON)	R2
AGNÈS	36	SCLARMONDE (ARAGON)	R2
ISABELLE	32 R1	FOUR DU	
JOCELIN I	35 36	MARGUERITE (1081)	H3
JOCELIN III	36	FRANCE	
COURtenay-CONSTANTINOPLE		SEE ALSO : ANJOU-NAPLES, BOURBON, COURtenay-CONSTANTINOPLE	
BAUDOUIN II EMP.	R1, B	AGNÈSE (ALEXIOS II)	R1, Com
ELEONORE (MONTFORT)	R1, Mt	CÉCILE (BOEMOND I)	A
ELISABETH (MONTAIGU)	R1	CONSTANCE (TANCRED)	A
JOLANDE (HUNGARY)	R1	CHARLES V	R2
MARIA (LASCARIS)	R1	CHARLES (VALOIS)	R2
PIERRE EMP.	R1	JEAN II	R2
PHILIPPE TIT. EMP.	B	LOUIS VIII	R1
ROBERT EMP.	R1	LOUIS IX	R1
CRISPO	35	MARIE (VALOIS)	R2
CYPRESS		PHILIPPE VI	R2
SEE LUSIGNAN		FRESNEL-HARENc	
DAMPIERRE (FRANCHE-COMTÉ)		ORGUEILLEUSE	R1, A
ECHIVE (1340)	I	GABRAS	
EUDÈS (1210) (29a)	Rup, C	MICHAEL	Com
EUDÈS (1318)	I	GATTILUSIO	35
EUDÈS (1324)	C, 1	FRANCESCO	R2
GAUTIER	C	GAUVAIN	
HELVIS (PHILIPPE BK.)	Bk, I	LUCIE (BALIAN)	I
HUGUE (1340)	I	GEORGIA - BAGRATION	
DANISHMENDIDE		DAVID VI	R2
N. (D. O. EL. GHAZI)	Q	DJADJAK (TREBIZ.)	R2
DESLAURS		RUSSUDAN	Q
N. (SALONA)	R2	GEORGIA - RUM.	35
DORIA	35	BAGRAT	R2, Q
DRAGANOVICS	35	ALEXANDER	R2, Q
CONSTANTINE	R2	CONSTANTINE	R2, Q
DUKAS AND DUKAS-COMNENOS		DAVID V	R2, Q
ANDRONIKOS	Com, n	MICHAEL	R2, Q
CONSTANTINE (MAKRO D.)	Com	THAMAR (KAIKHUSRAW)	Q
HELENE (BRIENNE)	C	WAKHTANG II	R2, Q
IRENE	Com	N. (ALEXIS, TRÈB.)	Com
		N. (ANDRONIKOS I)	Com

GIBELET - EMBRIACO	G	LICOS (111)	37
ALICE (GALILAA)	C	MARIANNE (106)	36
ARMESES	I	MARIE (40)	SP
PLAISANCE (ANTIOCHIA)	R1	MARIE OLD QUEEN (175)	15, 16, 22, 24, 26, 32, 34, 37, 38, 40,
GORMETZ-LA FERTÉ			CA, R2, Bk
HODIERNE	J	MARIE (OGHRUY Y. Q. (192)	15, 16, 26, 32, CA, R2
GOTHMAN			
ELISABETH (BAUD. I)	I	MARIA (IBELIN) (108)	I
GRIMALDI	35	MARIE (BARBA'RON) (147)	17, 40
HAZART		MARIE (IBELIN) (125)	CA, I
CLARENCE (BOUTRON)	A	N. (75)	17
HENNEBERG-BODENLAUBEN	36	N. (OGHRUY) (176)	16, CA, R2
OTTO	J	NERSES (SEE SEMPAD)	
HETHUMIDES	47, H1, H2	OSHIN I KING (160)	13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, CA, R2
ALINAK (161)	17, 21	OSHIN I (LAMPRON) (33)	16, 18, 37, 47
ALIX (LAMPRON) (67)	16	OSHIN II (LAMPRON) (38)	16, 18, 37, SP
ALIX (LAMPRON) (86)	36, 37, I	OSHIN IV (LAMPRON) (76)	37
ALIX (KORIKOS) (173)	13, 15, 16, 20, 32, CA	OSHIN (KORIKOS) (101)	16, 17
ASHOT (OGHRUY) (191)	16 CA, R2	OSHIN (KORIKOS) (116)	20
BASIL (102)	37	OSHIN (KORIKOS) (REG.) (143)	13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 37, 38, 39, CA, R2
BAUDOUIN (JEAN RABOUN) (109)	36, 37, 40	PAGURAN (43)	37
BAUDOUIN (NEGHIR) (136)	16, 17, 31, 37, CA	PAGURAN (82)	37
CONSTANTINE I (156)	16, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32, 37, 38	RITA (BARBA'RON) (46)	16, 18, R1
CONSTANTINE III (165)	16, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 37, 38, CA	RITA (157)	17, 35, 36, 37, R2, BK
CONSTANTINE IV (169)	16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, CA	SEMPAD (BARBA'RON) (39)	16, 37, 38
CONSTANTINE (LOULOU) (42)	16	SEMPAD-ST. NERSES (48)	16, 36, 37, SP
CONSTANTINE, G.-B. (58)	16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 37	SEMPAD, CONN. (103)	13, 18, 27, 37, 38, M
CONSTANTINE, THAK. (63)	16, 18, 20, 27, 38	SEMPAD (BARBA'RON) (146)	37
CONSTANTINE (71)	37	SEMPAD (151)	16, 17, 30, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32, 37, 38, M
CONSTANTINE (NEGHIR) (113)	16, 17, 31, CA, C	STEPHANIE (105)	35
CONSTANTINE (KORIKOS) (142)	20	STEPHANIE (155)	17, 34
DJOFFRY (SARAVANTIKAR) (70)	13, 17, 18, 37	SYBILLE (126)	35, 36, A
EUPHÉMIA (124)	B, I	THOROS (130)	37
EUPHÉMIA (167)	13, 17	THOROS (150)	16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 38, CA, C, M
GEOFFROY (168)	37	VACAGHK (44)	16
HETHUM I (107)	13, 16, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36, 37, 38, R1, CA, J	VACAGHK (110)	40
HETHUM II (153)	20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, 36, 37, 38, 40, CA	ZABEL (SARAVANTIKAR) (94)	17
HETHUM II (38) (LAMPRON)	16, 38	ZABEL, SEE ALSO ISABELLE	
HETHUM III (LAMPRON) (52)	13, 16, 20, 36, 37, 38, SP	ZABEL (IBELIN) (90)	1
HETHUM IV (LAMPRON)	16, 20, 38	HIERGES	
HETHUM V (92)	17, 37	HÉRIBRAND	J
HETHUM (KORIKOS) (Hist.) (117)	16, 17, 36, 37, 38, 40	HISN KAIFAR	
HETHUM, SENESCHAL (120)	20	NUR AL DIN MUHAMMED	Q
HETHUM (NEGHIR) (138)	16, 31, 37, CA	HOHENSTAUFEN	36, J
ISABELLE (140)	15, 16, 32, CA	ANNA (Constance)	R1
ISABELLE (154) (Tyr)	16, 17, 20, 31, CA, C	CONRAD IV	36, R1
JOHN, JEAN RABOUN SEE BAUDOUIN		CONRADIN	R1
JOHN, CATH. (56)	16, 20, 37	CONSTANZA (ARAGON)	R2
KYR ANNA (73)	16, 17, 32, 36, 37	FREDERICK II	R1, Com
LEO II (129)	40, CA	HENRI VI	R1
LEO III (177)	16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 37, 38, 40, R1, CA, J	HUNGARY - ARPADIDES	
LEO IV (184)	13, 16, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, CA	ANDREW II	R1, Q
	13, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 37, 38, 40, CA, C	ANDREW (ad 32)	28, 34, R1, R2, Rup
	32, 37, 38, 40, CA, C	ANNA (ANDRONIKOS II)	R2
		BELA III	R1, A, Com
		BELA IV	R1, R2
		BORIS	Com
		ELISABETH (THURINIGIA)	R2
		JOLANDE (ARAGON)	R1, R2
		KALMAN	Com
		MARIA (BULGARIA)	R1, R2
		MARIA (ANG. MFT. ST.-O.)	R1
		MARIA (ANJOU)	R2
		PRISCA (JOHN II)	Com
		STEPHEN V	R2, Com
		N. (RUM)	R2

IBELIN	H3, I	LUSIGNAN-POITIERS - CYPRUS	C
ALIX (HUGUE IV)	36, CA	AMAURY (TYR)	16, 21, CA
BALIAN, SÉNECHAL	36	ÉCHIYE (MAJORCA)	R2
ÉCHIYE (GUY CYPRUS)	CA	GUY (CONNÉT.)	CA
GUY	39	HENRI (ANTIOCHIA)	CA
GUY (125)	CA	HENRI II	21, CA
ISABELLE (HUGUE II)	CA	HUGUE III	CA
ISABELLE (HUGUE III)	CA	HUGUE IV	CA
ISABELLE (125a)	17, R2, CA	JANUS I	26, CA
MARGUERITE (86a)	17, CA	JEAN I	CA
THOROS (125b)	17	JEAN II	CA
JAFFA DE		MARGUERITE	32, CA
HELENE (GALILAA)	C	PIERRE I	22, 24, 25, 26, 31, CA
JERUSALEM - ARDENNES	J	PIERRE II	CA
ALICE (BOEMOND II)	R1	N. (113) (CONSTANT. N.)	CA
BAUDOUIN I	35, R1	LUSIGNAN-POITIERS-ARMENIA	H2
MELISENDE (ANJOU)	R1	AGNÈS (178)	16, 32, CA
JÉRUSALEM - ANJOU	J	AMAURY (154a)	16 21, CA
AMAURY I	R1	BARTHÉLÉMY (199)	23
ISABELLE (MFT. LUS.)	R1	BOEMOND (183)	13, 17, 21 37 38
JÉRUSALEM - CHAMPAGNE	J	BOEMOND (?)	CA
JÉRUSALEM - MONTFERRAT	J	CONSTANTINE II (GUY)	16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 32, 37, 38, CA, R2
CONRAD	R1	JOHN (JEAN) (181)	16, 23, 25, 26, 31, 37 38 CA
MARIE (BRIENNE)	R1, B	HENRI (182)	21
JÉRUSALEM - HOHENSTAUFEN	J	HUGUE (180)	21
SEE HOHENSTAUFEN		ISABELLA (193)	37, 35, CA, R2
JÉRUSALEM - CYPRUS		LEO V (196)	16 22, 25, 26, 32, 37, 38 39 40 CA
SEE LUSIGNAN		NICOLE (198)	21
KAMATEROS		N (197)	37
EUPHROSYNE	Com, n	LUXEMBOURG	
KORIKOS - HEITHUMIDES	H2	CHARLES IV EMP.	R2
KORIKOS		MAJORCA - ARAGON	
see page 55		ALICE (PHILIPPE)	I
MARIE (PHILIPPE)	I	FERNAND I (108G)	H3, R2, I
VAHRAN (29)	19, 29, 30, Rup, SP,	FERNAND II	R2, C
	I	JAYME I (II)	R2
LABORGNE		MAMIKONEAN	SP
ÉCHIYE (JEAN)	I	SEE SASSOUN	
LAMPRON	H1	MANDALE (GREEK)	
LA ROCHE - ATHÈNES		N. (4)	32, Rup
ALIX (JEAN)	I	MANDELLÉ	36
ISABELLE (BRIENNE)	C	GUILLAUME	J
LASCARIS		MANSEL	
CONSTANTINE	R1, Rup	ROBERT (60) ?	H1
EUDOKIA (ROBERT I)	R1	SIMON (112)	H2
IRENE (PAL. VAT.)	R1	MARASH	
MARIA (HUNGARY)	R1	RAVNAUD	J
THEODOR EMP.	25, R1, Rup	MAVROZOMES	
SOPHIA (AUSTRIA)	R1	MANUEL	Com
LIMNIA, EMIR OF	35	N. (EMIR COMNENOS)	Com
TADI EDDIN	R2	N. (RUM)	Com, Q
LITHUANIA (GEDYMIN)		MEISSEN	
NYAMONT GLEB	R2	ANNA (HENRI I)	Bk
LOTHARINGIA (BASSE-LORRAINE)		MÉLITÈNE	78
IDA (BOULOGNE)	J	GABRIEL	35
LUSIGNAN - CYPRUS	C	MORFIA	35, R1, J
AMAURY I	R1 CA	MILLY	
HELVIS (29) (DAM. ANT.)	13	AGÈS (COURTENAY)	J
HENRI I	35, CA	ALIX (GUY I)	G
HUGUE I	CA	ETIENNETTE (CHATILLON)	R1
HUGUE II	CA	MERAN	
ISABELLE (HENRI A.)	CA	GERTRUD (HUNGARY)	R1
SYBILLE (27) (LEO I)	13, 29, 30, 32 R1		
	CA		

MONGOLS (ILKHANS, etc.)		PALAEOLOGOS	R2
ABAGKA ILKHAN	R2	see remark above	
ARACHAUTLAN	R2	ANDRONIKOS	R1
ARGHUN ILKHAN	R2, Q	ANDRONIKOS III	35, Bk
BKHATAKHAJOR (103)	H2	HELENA (JEAN II)	C
KHOOTHOUGH SHAH (163)	H2	IRENE (CANTAC., 1260)	R2
OLJATH KATHUN (GEORGIA)	R2	IRENE (CANTAC., 1380)	R2
SORATHA KATHUN (GEORGIA)	R2	MANUEL	35
N. (150) (THOROS)	H2, R2	MICHAEL IX	35
N (161) (SEMPAD)	32, H2, R2	MICHAEL	C
N. D. O. T. NIGUDAR (GRGIA)	R	NIKEPHOR	Com
MONTAIGU		THEODORA (PALAO.)	R2
ELISABETH (RUM)	R1 Q	PALLAVICINO	35
EUDES	R1	PFALZ (COUNT PALATINE)	
MONTBÉLIARD		ANNA (CHARLES IV)	R2
ALIX (PHILIPPE)	I	RUDOLF	R2
GAUTIER (RÉGENT)	C	PHILANTROOPENOS	
ÉCHIVE (BALIAN)	I	N.	M
MARIE (HUGUE)	I	PLEBANO-BOUTRON	
SIMONE (PHILIPPE)	I	N. (BOEMOND ANT.)	A
MONTFERRAT	J	POITIERS	A, C
ALIX (HENRI I)	C	SEE ANTIOCHIA, CYPRUS	
AYMÉE (JEAN II)	C	PORCELET	
BONIFACE (THESSAL.)	R1	MARIE (HUGUE)	G
DEMETRIUS (THESSAL.)	R1	PORUGAL	
MARIA (GIOVANNA)	Com	ALFONSO II	R1
RAINIER (CAES.)	Com	JEAN (COIMBRA)	C
MONTFERRAT - PALAOGOS		PUISSET DU	J
THEODOR	R2	GALÉRAN	SP, J
MONTFORT-TYR	Mt	HUGUE	J
(GUY (Mft. LA FERTÉ)	I	HUGUE I (JAFFA)	J
PHILIPPE (29c)	19, 30, R1, A, I	HUGUE II (JAFFA)	J
MONTHLÉRY	J	PUY DU	
ADELINE (PUISSET)	J	FARABEL	A
ELISABETH (COURTENAY)	J	RAMA	
GUY	J	ALVIS (BARISANUS II)	I
MELISENDE (RETHEL)	J	RANCON-FONTENAY	
MONTPELLIER		BOURGOGNE (LUSIGNAN)	C
GUILLAUME	Com	REQUESENS	
MORF-ROCHAS		ONOFRE	C
BAUDOUIN	I	RETHEL (ARDENNES)	J
JEANNE (TRIPOLIS)	C	HUGUE	R1
MARGUERITE (GALILAA)	C	MATHILDE (VITRY)	R1
N (DU PLESSIS ?)	I	N. (BÉATRICE, CÉCILE ?)	32, 37, R1
NAPLOUSE, VICOMTE DE		RISNEL	
AMAURY	I	ARNOULD	B
NAVES		MARGUERITE (SIDON)	B, I
Sor	C	RIVET	
NORÈS		ISABELLE (JEAN)	I
Louis	Bk	ROMANOS	
NEPHIM		N.	Com
HELENE (JEAN I)	I	RUM (SELDJUKS)	Q
OGRHRUY	R2, CA, H2	SEE ALSO GEORGIA	
see Annotations 176		KAICA'US (HUNGARY)	R2n
N. (176)	16 R2 CA, H2	KAIKHUSRAW I	Com
ORSINI-EPIROS		KAIKHUSRAW II	R2
THOMAS	R2	SHEMS ED DIN	R2
OSMANLI	35	N. (JOHN)	Com
BAJEZIT I	R2	RUPENIDES	47, Rup
HALIL	R2	ALIX (29) (ANTIOCHIA)	13, 19, 23, 26, 29,
JAKUB	R2	BÉATRICE (5) (COUTENAY)	30, 37, SP, A
MEHIMED	R2	CONSTANTINE (2)	35, 37, J
MEHMED FAHTI	Com, II	CONSTANTINE (10)	35, 36, J
MURAD I	R2	DOLÉTÉ (26) (GIBELLET)	16, 22, 32, 38
SULAJMAN	R2	ISABELLE (31) (BRIENNE)	19, 22, 24, 25, 28
PAHLAVOUNI (SAVÈN-)	SP	LEO (6)	G
N. (32)	32		19, 29, B
N. (38 bis)	37		16, 18, 19, 22, 26,
PATRAS			28, 32, 37, 38
MARIA (JEAN II)	C		

LEO I (KING) (27)	13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 37, 38, 39, R1, CA, J, G	SINOPE, EMIR OF TADJ EDDIN (RUM)	R2, Q
MLEH (14)	16, 19, 22, 25, 29, 32, 37, 38, SP	SISMANICS SEE BULGARIA	35
N. (18) (COMMENDS)	Com	SMYRNA, EMIR OF	
N. (21) (DUKAS-COMMENOS)	19, 29, 34, 35, R1, Com	N. (d.o. TZACHAS) (KILIDJ ARSLAN)	Q
PHILIPPA (30) (LASCARIS)	19, 22, 26, 29, 30, 35, R1, SP	SOISSON	
RUPEN I (1)	16, 18, 22, 32, 38	MARGUERITE (196)	32, H2
RUPEN II (17)	19	SORRENTO	
RUPEN II (22)	16, 19, 22, 24, 25, 29	MARIA (GUILL.)	A
RUPEN III (25)	16, 19, 22, 26, 29, 30, 32, 37, 38, R1	SIGELGAITA (ROB. GUISC.)	A
STEPHANÉ (16)	16, 19, 30, 37, R1	SULZBACH	
THOROS I (4)	16, 22, 24, 26, 28, 32, 37	BERTHE (MANUEL I)	Com
THOROS II (13)	16, 22, 24, 29, 32, 37, 38, R1, J	SYNADENOS	
THOROS (28)	37	THEODORE	Com
ZABEL (32) (QUEEN)	13, 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 37, R1, CA, A, J	SYRGIANES	
RURIKIDES	Com	JOHN	R2
IRENE (PRZEMYSŁ) (ISAAK)	Com	THEODORA (179)	32, R2, CA, H2
IRENE (KIEV) (ANDRONIKOS)	R2	N. (GRAND-DOMESTICOS)	R2
N. (KIEV-MACHOV) (BULGARIA)	35	TARTARS	35
GD DUKES OF MOSKVA		KARA YALOUK (WHITE SHEEP)	R2
SAINTE-OMER	38	KOUTLOUBEG (WHITE SHEEP)	R2
BELA (THEBES)	R1	MARIA (LITHUANIA)	R2
HOSTE (TIBERIAS-DJIDJIR)	I	NOGAI KHAN	R2
HUGUE (TIBERIAS)	I	TOKTAI KHAN	R2, M
NICOLAS (THEBES)	R1	UZBEKH KHAN	R2
NICOLAS (1280)	A	N (d. of BEREKE KHAN)	Q, M
SAINT-SIMÉON-SOUDIN		TELLEI	
BARTHOLOMÉ	G	N.	I
BEATRICE (BERTRAND II)	G	THORON	
SALUZZO		see page 52	
ADELAIDE (BAUDOUIN I)	J	HONFROY II	A
SART (DUCART, DOUCART, SARTO)		HONFROY IV	J
SOHIER (167)	H2	ISABELLE (25)	32, R1 Rup
SARAVANTIKAR	H2	TOR	
SASSOUN - MAMIKONEAN	SP	ALIX (HUGUE)	I
HETHUM (29a)	13, 19	TORO DE	
SHAHINSHAH (30a)	19	N. (JEAN)	C
SAVOYE	36	TOUCY	36
JEANNE (ANDRONIKOS III)	R2	NICOLAS	A
LOUIS (1433)	C	TOULOUSE	
LOUIS (1459)	C	RAYMOND VI	35, R1, Rup, Com
PHILIPPE I	C	TRIPOLIS, COMTE DE	
SCANDELION		RAYMOND II	J
HELVIS (BARTHOLOMÉ)	G	TRIPOLIS, VICOMTE DE	
HONFROY (ad 196)	H2	MARGUERITE (BALIAN)	I
SCANDERBEG	35	TRIPOLIS, CONNÉTABLE DE	
SCOTLAND		N. (BAUDOUIN I)	I
EDWARD	R2	VATATZES	
SICILY - NORMAN	A	JOHN EMP.	R1
ALBERIA (LECCE) (GAUTIER)	B	THEODORA (PALAOI.)	R2
CONSTANCE (HENRI VI)	R1, J	VENISY	
EUDÈS LE BON	A	ADÈLE (ANDRÉ)	B
N. d.o. EUDÈS LE BON	A	VERONA	
ROGER II	R1, J	MARIELLA (ARAGON)	R2
SIDON	H3, I, J	VILLARAGUT	
AGNÈS (BOUTRON)	A, I	JOLANDA (OTTO)	Bk
BALLAS	B, I	VISCONTI	
EUPHÉMIE (ST-OMER)	I	CARLO (VISG.-PARMA)	C
EUPHÉMIE (124g)	17	HELVIS (JANUS I)	C
EUSTACHE	J	VALENTINE (Pierre II)	C
GÉRARD	J	VISCONTI (NICOSIA)	
JULIEN	B, I	HECTOR	C
RENAUD	J	VITRY-RETHEL	
		BÉATRICE (SICILY)	R1, J
		UDE	R1, J
		VUITON	R1, J

## ADDENDA and ERRATA

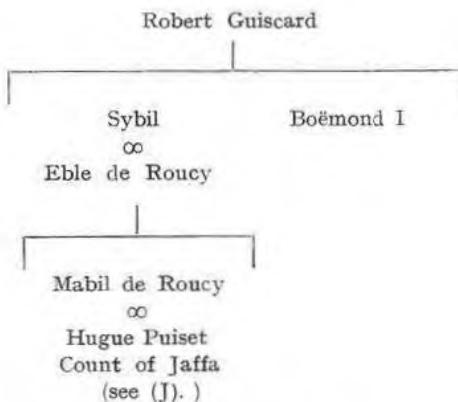
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### ERRATA:

page	
16	Baudouin      et non Baudouim
Com:	descent (annot.) et non desend

### ADDENDA:

A.



A.

Boëmond III has another brother: Baudouin + Constantinople 1174

A.

Guillaume, 1294, could also be a son of his father's third marriage.

---

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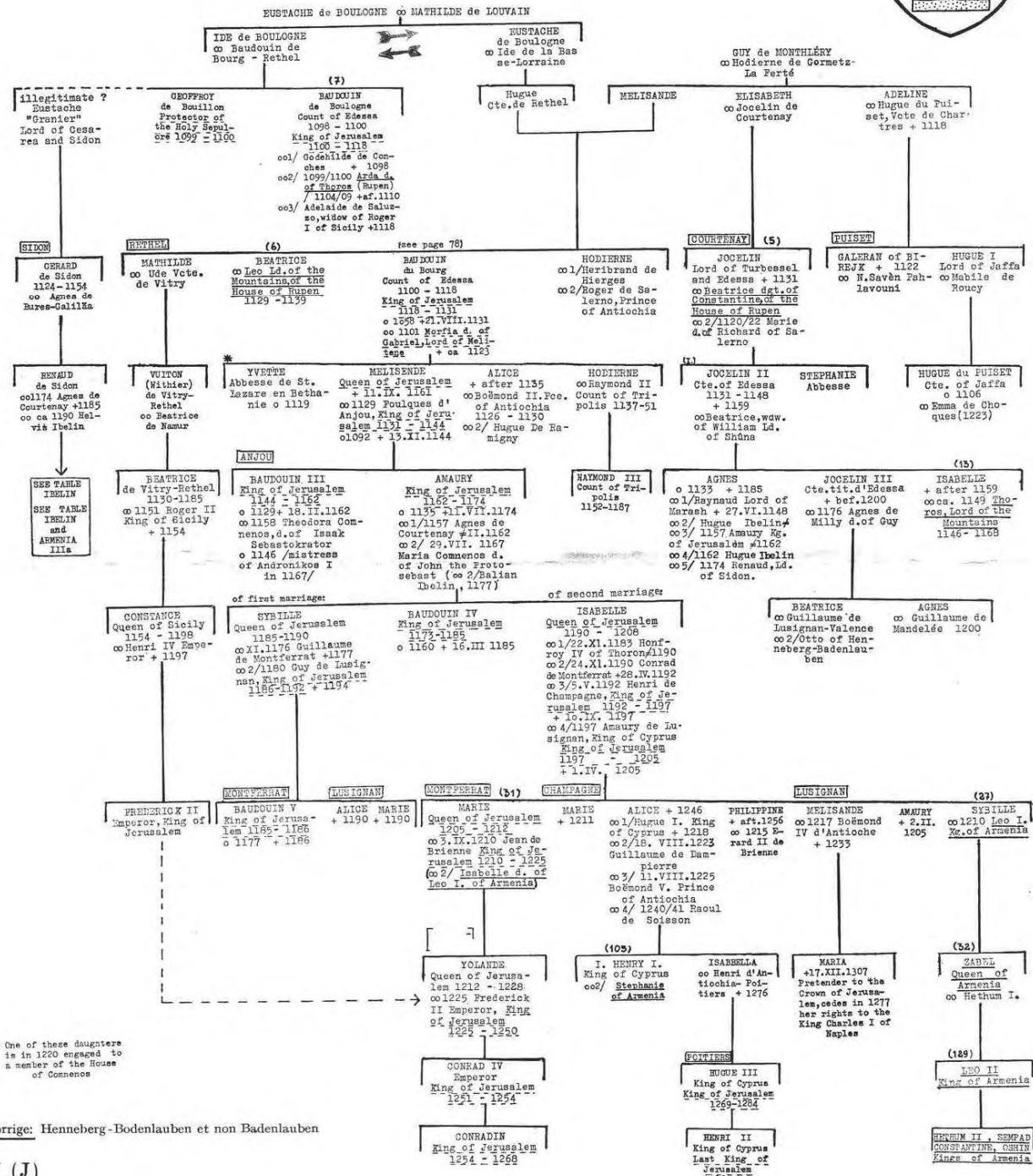
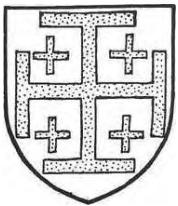
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PARIS (17e)

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# THE HOUSE OF THE KINGS OF JERUSALEM

(Grousset - Runciman)

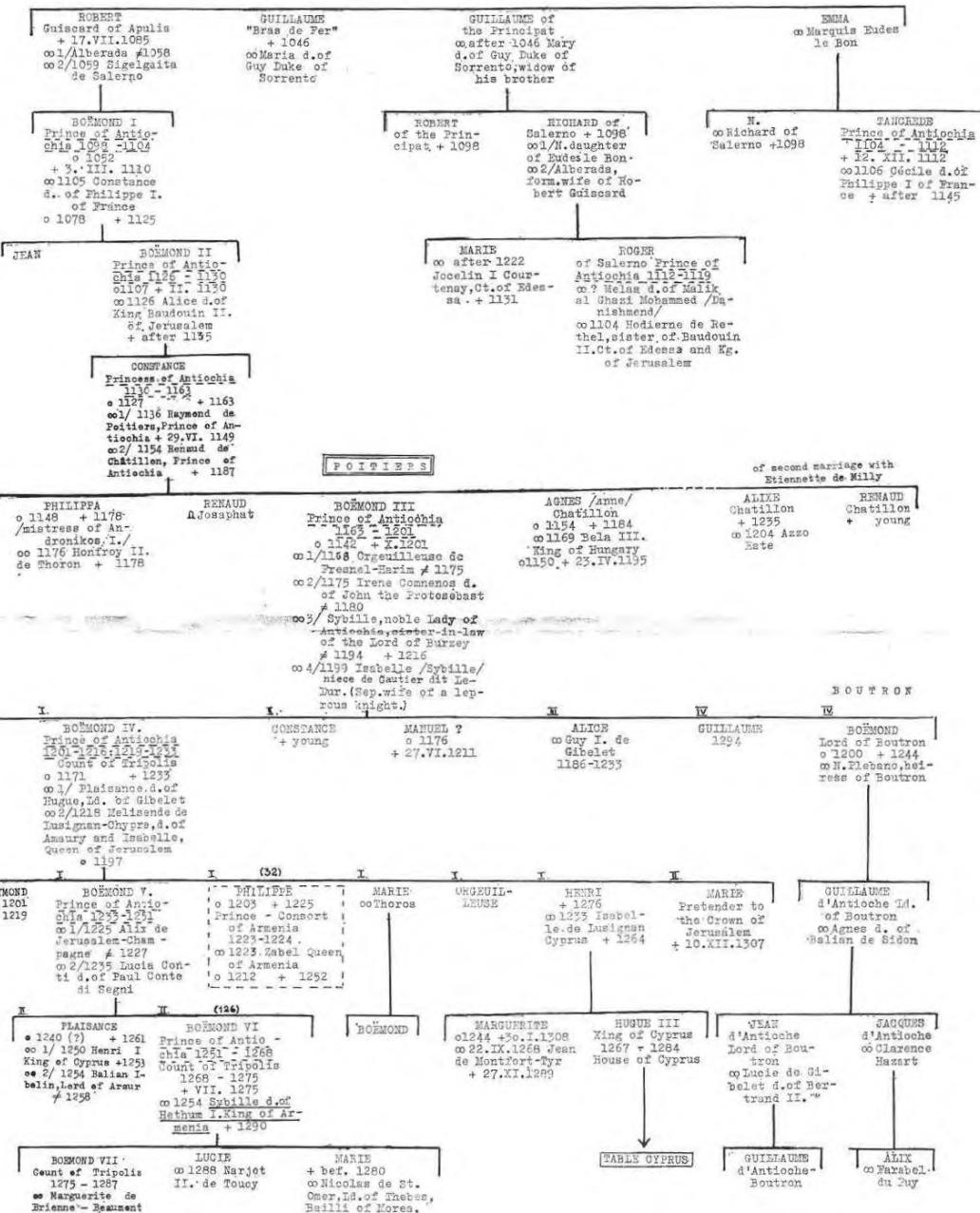




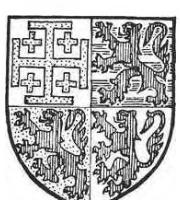
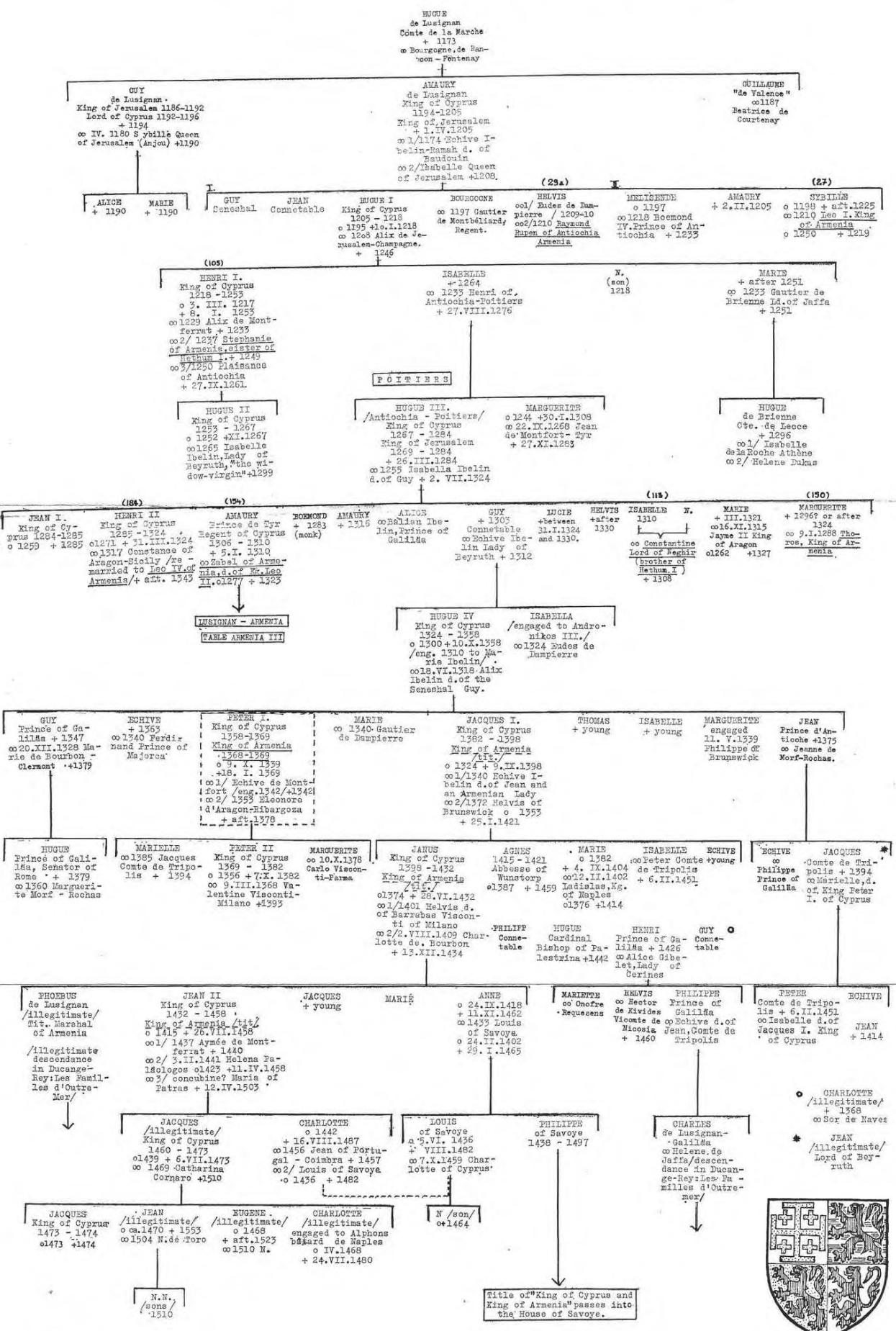
# THE HOUSE OF THE PRINCES OF ANTIOCHIA

**H A U T E V I L L E**

TANCREDE de  
Hauterville + 1041  
oo 1<sup>re</sup> Marie nat.d.  
of Richard I. of  
Normandy  
oo 2<sup>e</sup> Fredegonde nat.  
d. of the same + 1057

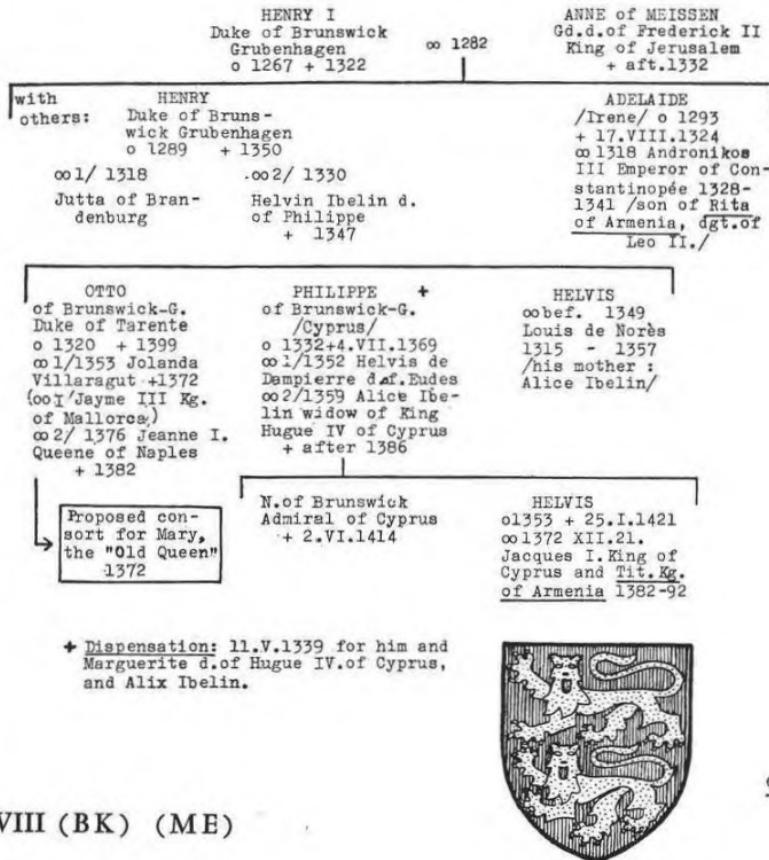


# THE HOUSE OF THE KINGS OF CYPRUS



# THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK-CYPRUS

# THE HOUSE OF MONTFORT



GUY  
de Montfort  
La Ferté-Alais  
o 1204  
Helvin Ibelin

(28a)

PHILIPPE  
de Montfort, Lord  
of Tyr 1240-1270  
Frederic on Armentie,  
ans. 17.III.1277  
oo/ Eleonore d'Auxerre-  
Courtiney + 1230  
 $\infty$  6.VII.1240 Marie  
of Antioch-Armen-  
nia, d.of Raymond-  
Buen  
o 1215

JEAN      MONPROY      ALICE      ELEONORE  
de Montfort      de Montfort      de Montfort      de Montfort  
Lord of Tyr      Lord of Tyr      Lord of Tyr      Lord of Tyr  
+ 27. XI. 1283      + 12. XI. 1284      + 12. XI. 1285  
 $\infty$  27.IX.1268 Mar-  
guerite of Cyprus      oo Helvie Ibelin  
el244 +30.I.1308      Helvith +aft.1310

ANNAHY      RUPERT      ALIX      HELVIS  
de Montfort      de Montfort      de Montfort      de Montfort  
Lord Tit. of Bey-  
ruth + 1313  
 $\infty$  Maria Ibelin  
d.of the Benes-  
chal Balian

MONPROY      JEANNE  
de Montfort-  
Boymth      de Montfort-  
Boymth  
o 1305 + 1226      o 1320 Balian  
Tretender to      Ibelin  
the Dukeedom of  
Athens

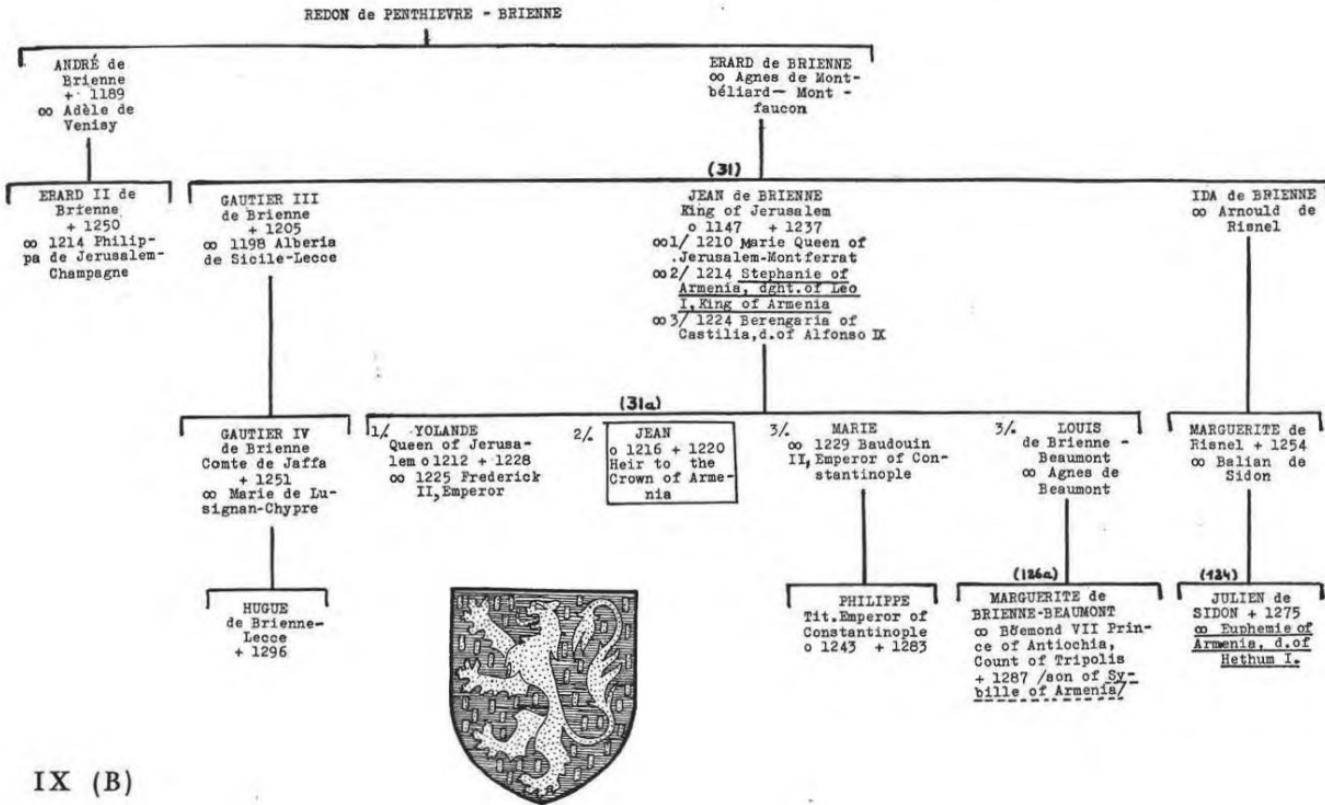
EOLIVE      ALIX  
de Montfort      Helvis/  
o 1324 + 1342      de Montfort  
 $\infty$  1342 Pierre I.  
King of Cyprus



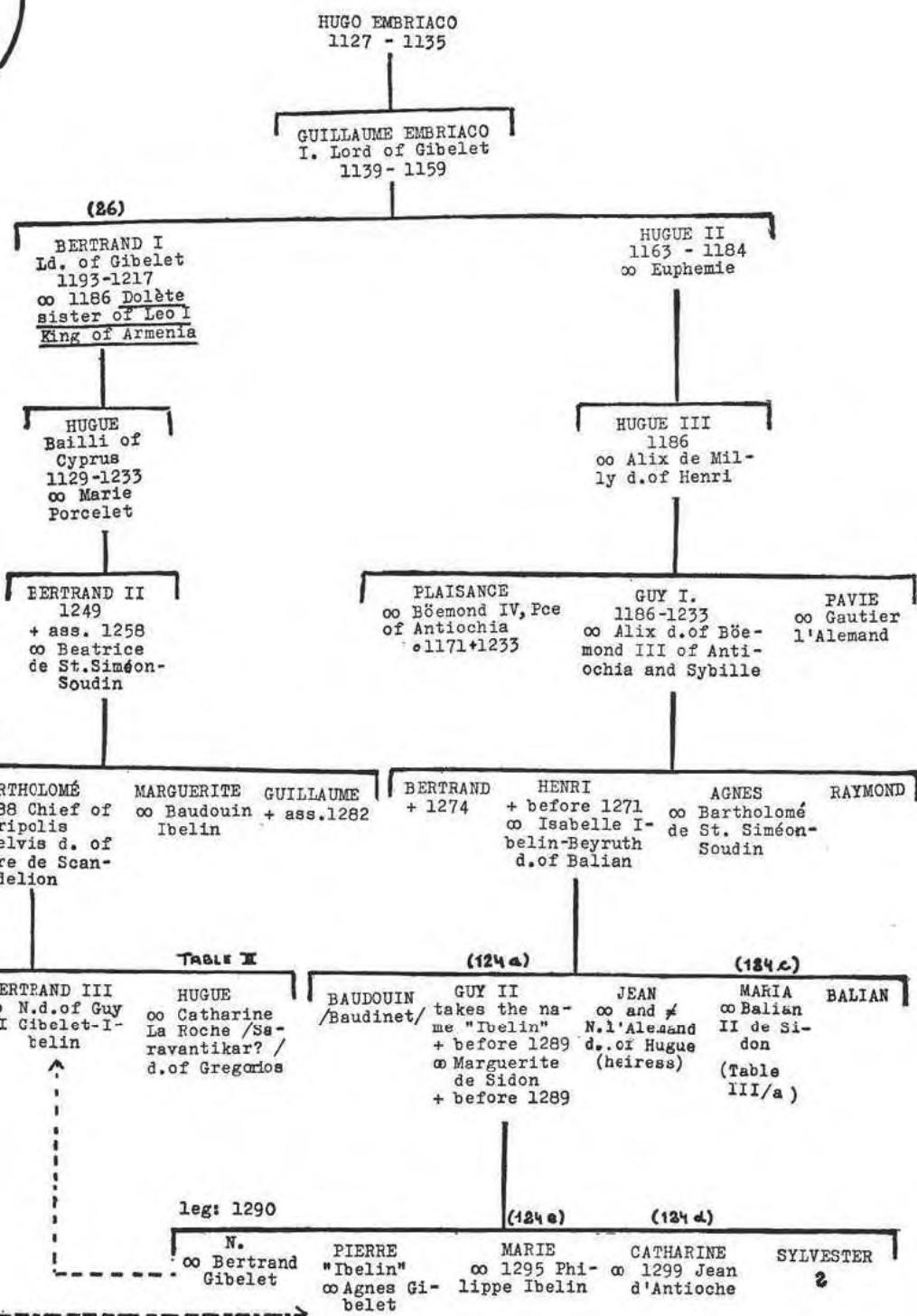
Corrigé:

Philippe + 17.III.1270  
et non 17.III.1277

# THE HOUSE OF BRIENNE - JERUSALEM

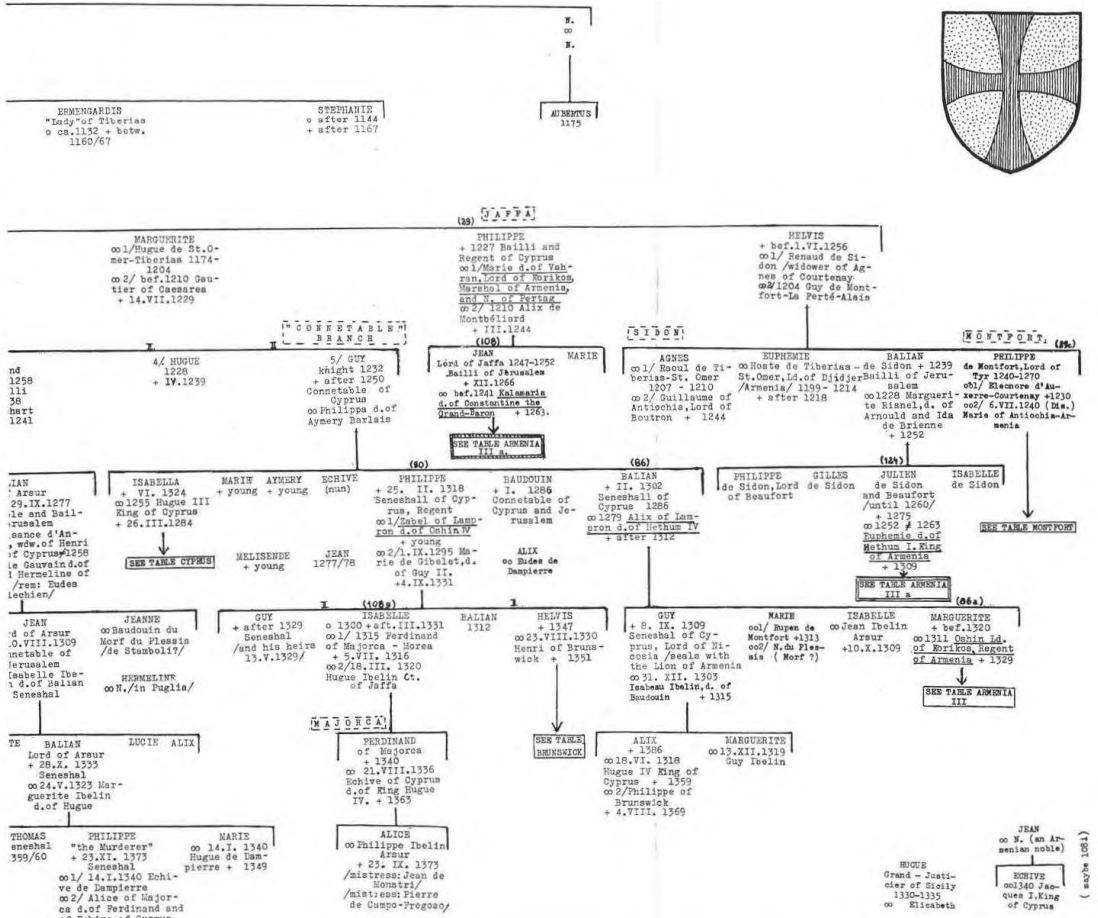
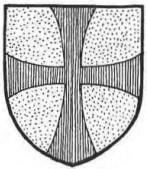


# THE HOUSE OF GIBELET - EMBRIACO



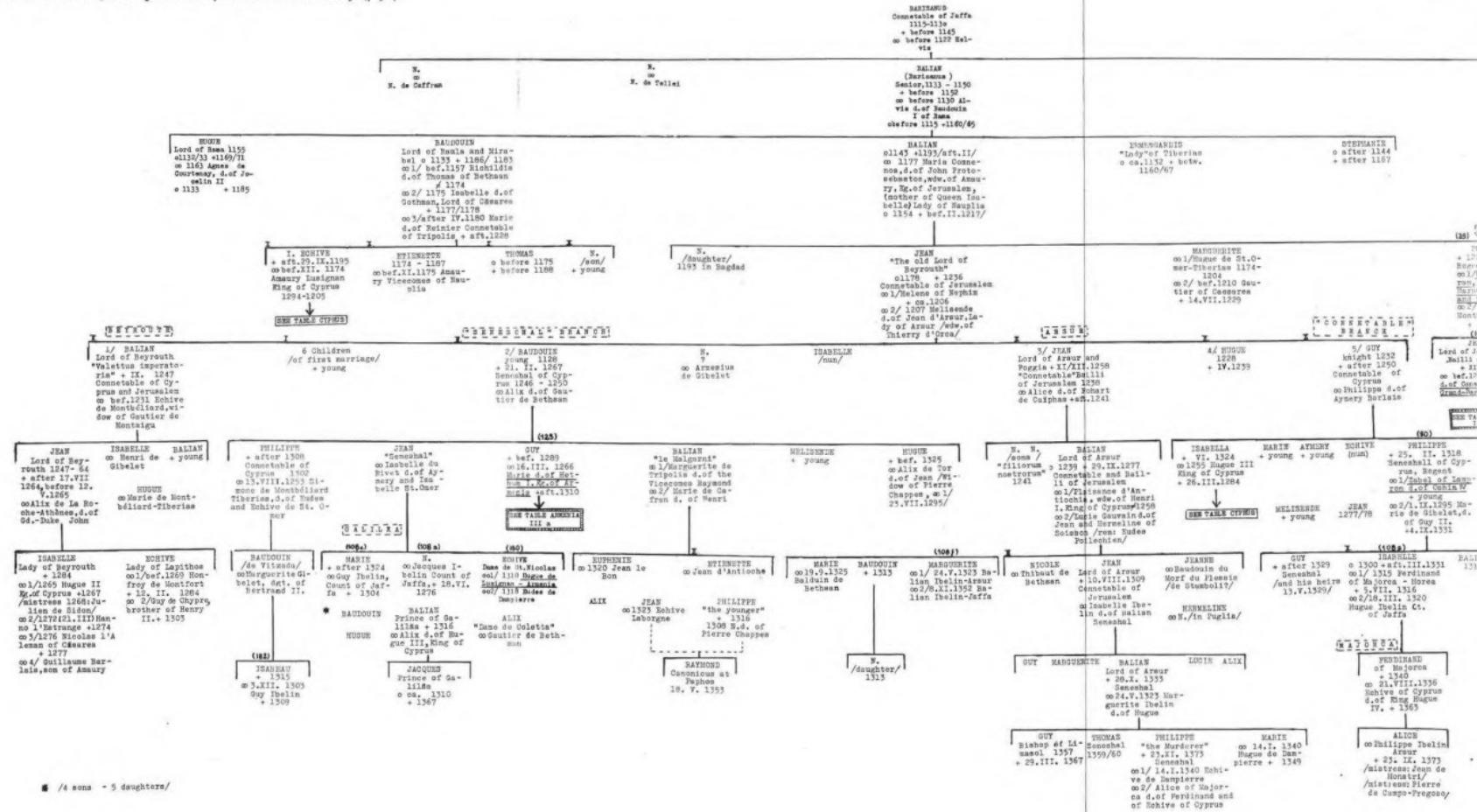
This Table mentions only those members who are in one way or another connected with the history of Armeno-Cilicia or its dynasties.

# THE HOUSE OF LIBELIN



## THE HOUSE

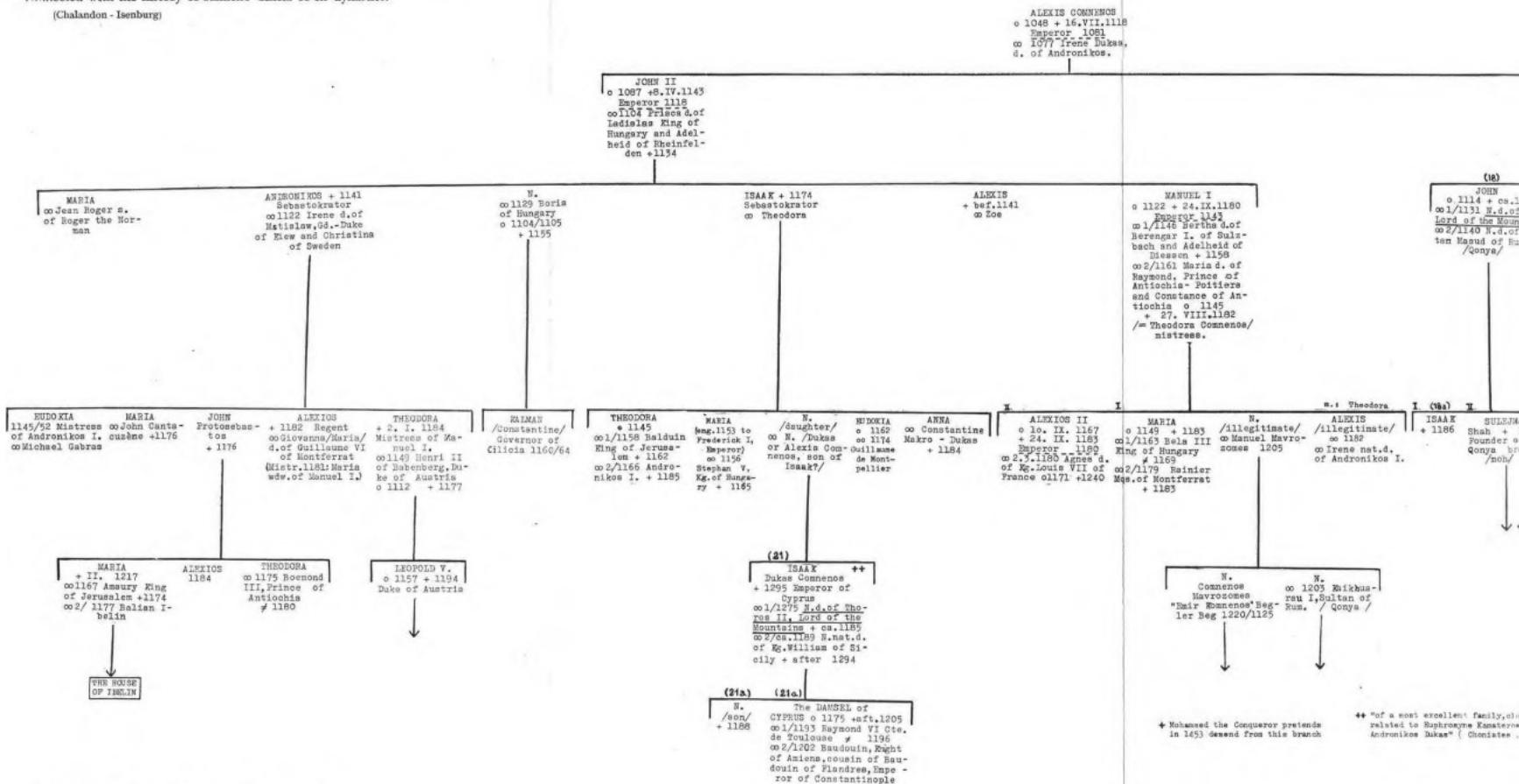
This Table is taken from the preparatory work for the "History of the House of Ibelin", to be published by the same author in 1964/1965.





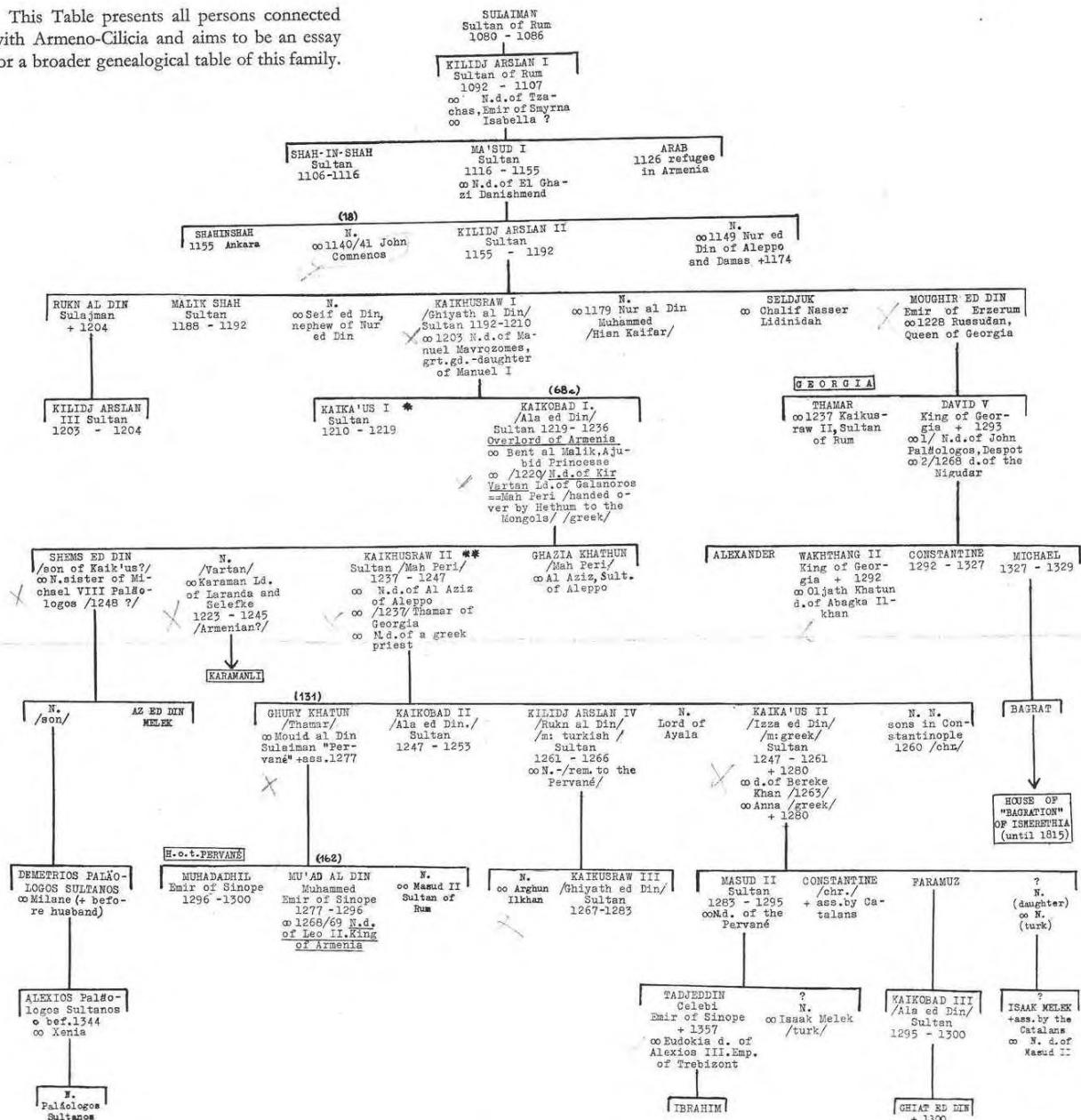
This Table mentions only those members who are in one way or another connected with the history of Armeno-Cilicia or its dynasties.

(Chalandon - Isenburg)



## THE HOUSE OF THE SULTANS OF RUM. (SELDJUKS)

This Table presents all persons connected with Armeno-Cilicia and aims to be an essay for a broader genealogical table of this family.

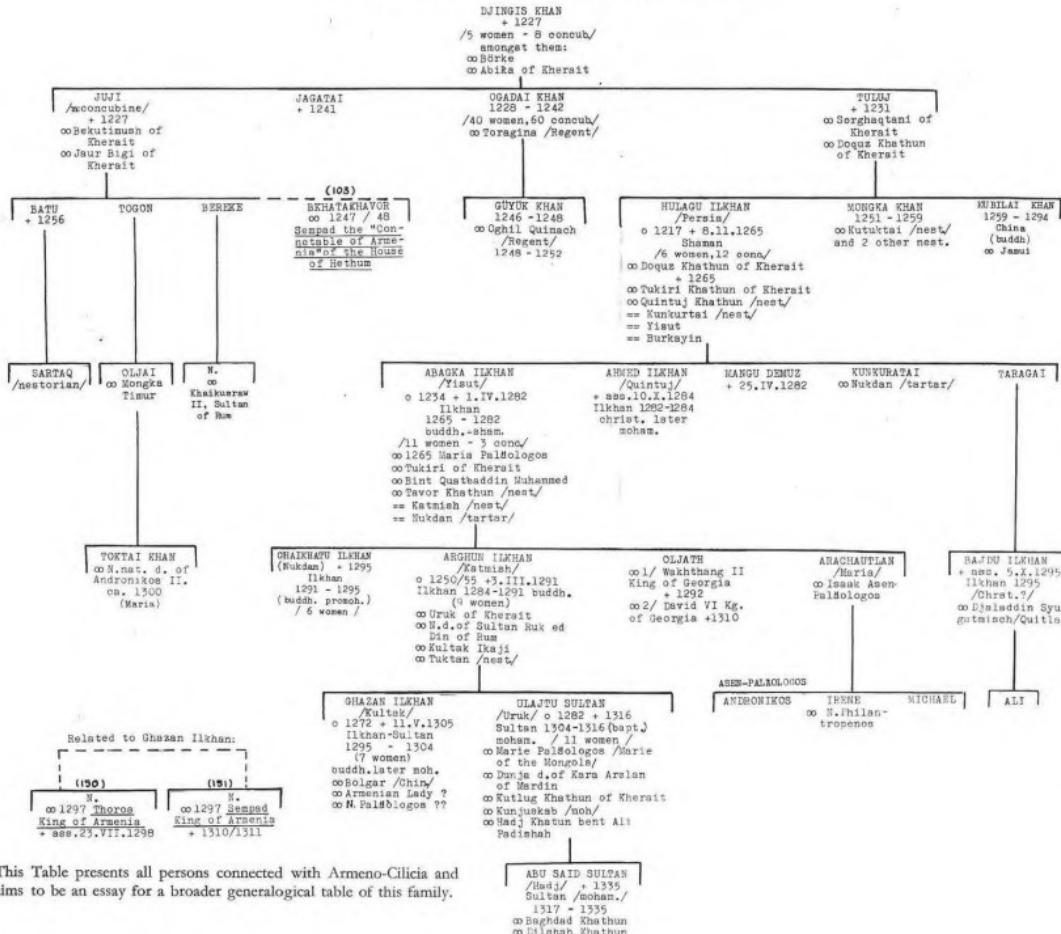


\*  
Kaika's "qui creditur baptizatus fuisse" /Oliverius,  
Scholasticus 1417/ stated 1217 Andrew II of Hungary  
staying in Ezra for a Hungarian Princess as wife.  
Andrew, not having daughters in marriageable age,  
applies for the papal permission to give one of  
his grand-sughters. (?) Ekkirik Stil. v. Kreuzug.

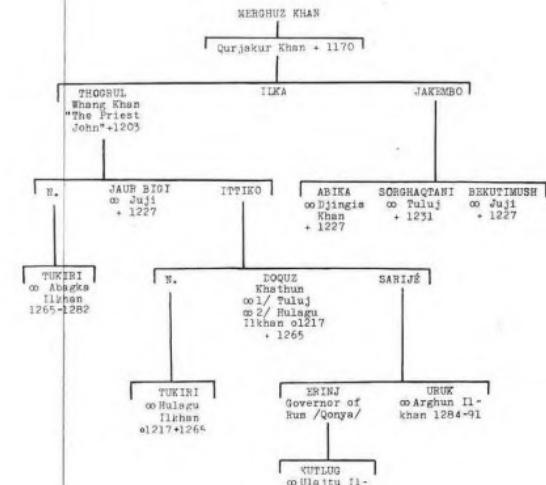
Kaikusraw II while asking in 1242 for the hand of Elisabeth de Kontsagu, niece of Baudouin II, Emperor of Constantinople, insists that "his mother is grec".

\* \* \*  
The statement of Khrushchev that a brother of Chairman Mao Tse-tung is said to be the daughter of the "Chairman of Great Britain" of Spain is very obscure.

# THE HOUSE OF THE ILKHANS



# THE HOUSE OF KHERAIT (NESTORIAN)



This Table presents all persons connected with Armeno-Cilicia and aims to be an essay for a broader generalogical table of this family.

This small table explains the important nestorian factor in the political relationship between the Ilkhans and the Ilkhanides.